

No. 464.—vol. xviii.]

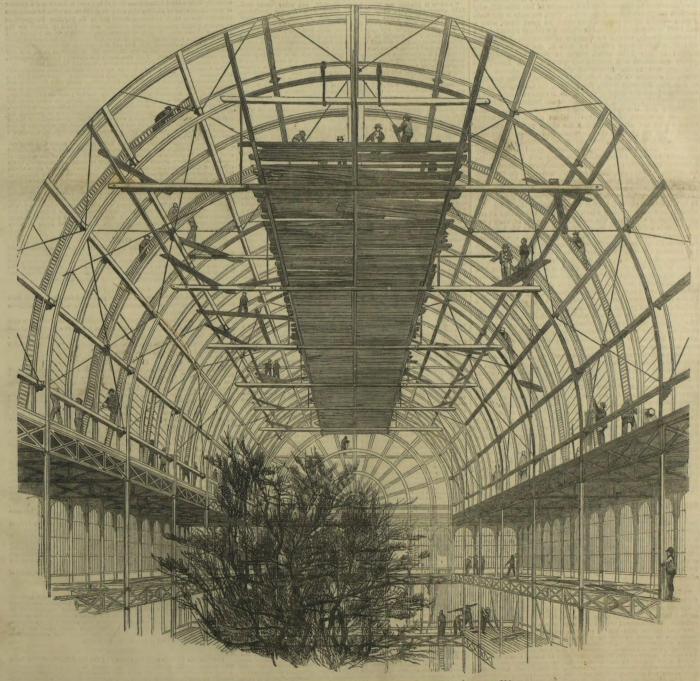
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

[SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

FREE-TRADE IN PAPER.

but of the taxes upon advertisements and upon newspapers. A similar spirit has been manifested throughout the country at several of the meetings which have been held. It seemed, in some of them, to be considered that the abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper does not appear to be sufficiently broad to to be considered that the abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper was satisfy a portion of the public. At the meeting convened last week at the London Tavern, though all were agreed that the tax was an evil, an addition was made to the resolution, which pledged the three great divisions of the taxes on general and political knowledge, meeting to demand not simply the abolition of the tax upon paper, than to confine it to one. We are not of the number of those who

think the abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper a mere matter of the think the abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper a mere matter of the shop, unimportant to the public; but, as friends of free discussion, and of the education of all classes of the people—which cannot be carried on as effectually as it might be, if paper be taxed—we are of opinion that the energies of the people should be concentrated upon a practicable point, and that the Government should not be allowed to justify a refusal, on the plea that too much is asked, or to go to sleep on its surplus, without being reminded of its duty upon this



SHOWING THE RIBS OF THE TRANSEPT.—(SEE PAGE 26.)

great yet very simple question. The repeal of the Exc. Duty upon Paper, which lies at the very root of the mattee, has not received the full consideration which it merits. The working classes and their friends, anxious for cheap newspapers, have a little overrated the importance of the Stamp Duty, and greatly underrated that of the Excise Duty. As a question of Free-Trade, and of the rights of labour, the Excise Duty is infinitely more oppressive than they seem to be aware of. We endeavoured to show in our last to what an extent it interfered with the manufacture of paper, and how much it raised the price of this necessary of civilized life to all classes of consumers, including not readers and writers alone, but retail tradesmen, merchants, and manufacturers. At the interesting meeting of the town council of Birmingham, which was held on Tuesday to debate the subject, it was stated that many of the manufacturers of that town used as much as 20 tons of paper annually for packing their goods. The Excise Duty being about £15 per ton, can't of such manufactures of Birmingham in which paper is not required, and the extent of the evil of this tax was made apparent by some striking examples.

Take the steel pen trade, for instance (said one of the speakers), and see the vast amount of paste-boards and paper that is used in carding and in making trade. Paper is also largely used in making Florentine buttons; it is used for the bags to put them in; it is used for the bags to put them in; it is used for the bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for the bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put them in; it is used for he bags to put th

towns, similarly circumstanced, to carry on the foreign trace, whilst in other countries there was no paper duly at all? In Paris alone it was calculated that 30,000 females were employed in the manufacture of fancy boxes and in other articles used by our manufacturers for pattern eards and other purposes, some of which were actually exported to this country.

This is a view of the case to which our legislators and the public do not seem to have turned their attention; and the great importance of which no one, we think, will be found to deny. Were the tax as productive to the revenues of the State as might be imagined from such statements as these, the Government might hesitate to forego it, mischievous as its operations might be; but, as is well known, frauds are of constant occurrence, and prevent the full amount which is due to the Government from reaching the Treasury. The dishonest paper manufacturer, either in collusion with the underpaid excise officer, whom he bribes, or in defiance of his vigilance, if he be honest, finds it a matter of but little difficulty to cheat the Government of the duty. Thus, not only is the State robbed—which some, perhaps, may think no great harm, when a tax itself is immoral—but the fait trader is seriously injured in his business. Surely, even if no question of education, of literature, and of religion, were mixed up with it, the subject, if considered in this light alone, ought to recommend itself, on purely economical and commercial grounds, to a Free-Trade Ministry, and to the friends of the lab-uring classes. But, when, in addition to these evils, we know that, by the operation of this tax, the copy-books, the primers, the spelling-books, the expression and conveyance, through the Post, of our wishes and our affections, is made too precious to be freely within the reach of the multitude; when the cheap publications—that might cheer the homes of the proving the Post, of our wishes and our affections, is made too precious to be freely within the reach of the multitude; wh

continually, and almost exclusively, from the mass of those to whom all literature is alike unknown, and who, above all things, require instruction.

In such a matter as this, as in every other matter that is to be systematically and effectually set about, the only way is to begin at the beginning. Let the country by all means have untaxed newspapers; but, if there be difficulties in the way which cannot be speedily surmounted—if there be difficulties of opinion which will prevent the settlement of the question perhaps for years—and if the present necessities of the State will not permit every injurious tax to be removed at one swoop, let the energies of the friends of Free-Trade and of Free Knowledge be devoted to some one point which they can carry. Let us have Free Paper as a beginning, and trust to time and the enlightenment of general opinion for the rest. There is unanimity of sentiment as regards unstaxed paper, which there is not as regards unstamped newspapers. "Do one thing at a time" is our advice to the earnest reformers who advocate untaxed periodicals. Free Paper would be so great a benefit, and would prepare the way so surely for all else that is required, that the success of any movement which might procure it for us should not be lightly endangered.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER, STAMP, AND ADVERTISEMENT DUTIES.

This interesting and important subject of the repeal of those taxes which have so paralyzing an influence on all efforts to promote the diffusion of the blessings of education and knowledge amongst the masses, has been taken up with a spirit of carnestness in all the great centres of civilization and commercial activity in the kingdom, which angures a favourable result when the Chancello of the Exchequer revises the taxation of the country in the ensuing session of Parliament. This week, meetings have been held in Birmingham, Leeds, and other places on the subject.

BIRMINGHAM.

ther places on the subject.

BIRMINGHAM.

On Treaday the Town Council, presided over by Alderman Baldwin, took he question into consideration.

The chairman, who is himself a paper manufacturer, entered into some details in the injurious and vexations nature of the present fiscal burdens on the manufacture. In the course of his remarks he observed:—

"I need screely point out to you that which many of you have so much case to know, namely, the unfair manner in which the paper duty reases upon merchants, manufacturers, and other tradesmen; also, to how reast an extent it operates in preventing the employment of I may say channes and the country of the presence of the presence of the country of the details of the country of the count

haved by any one who has even the slightest knowledge of the manufactures this town."

of this town."

Here Mr. Baidwin gave ocular demonstration of the practical character of the grievances complained of by the various and numerous parties immediately connected with the manufacture of paper, by exhibiting specimens of button-boards, out of which banks for Fiorentine buttons had been cut, for the purpose of showing that, taking into account the waste, the paper tax operated as a draw-back to the extent of £30 per ton on the quantity used; and that in fact the paper dury alone had the effect of raising the price of common Florentine buttons nearly 10 per cent. He also showed specimens of papier maché and pulpmade articles, the one formed of sheets of paper pasted together, which is the best method, and when (he said) there was taken into account the scrap and waste used in forming trays and other articles, those goods would be found to have paid at least £20 per ton duty, whilst the pulp articles paid no duty at all. He pointed out the great injustice inflicted on the papier maché manufacturers by the existing duty, and then went on to ask:—

"How is it possible for Birmingham, Sheffield, and other towns similarly circumstanced, to carry on their trades with America profitably, where, when their goods arrived, there was another 30 per cent. duty at all? Why, it was only the other week that you passed, a rought of the paper and the progress of knowledge—while motified processes that sat the time, and said that it is far better so to educate your people that crime shall decrease than that you should retain taxes which impede the progress of knowledge—while encourage ignorance, and, as a necessary consequence, crime in every shape. I say it is far better to find employment for your peoplation than to find them prison room Give them the nears of getting an honest living, and the immates of your gools and your workhouses will soon decrease. Repeal the paper dary and you will give employment to thousands of females. Why, in Faris alone it is calculated that 30,000 tenales are employed in the manufacture

then the tax, and give is manufacturers a fair cinance of competing with presigners."

With respect to the stamp and advertisement duty, as affecting newspapers, eriodicals, and books generally, he showed that they must:—"Abolish the penny tamp and abolish the advertisement duty; the last is a tax on the poor, whilst the rich are comparatively untouched by its operation. The advertisement acolumn in length pays no more duty than that of the poor girl who wants place as housemaid or cook. Repeal the stamp duty and you free the newspaper from a great burther: the reduction of the stamp from four pence to make the place as housemaid or cook. Repeal the stamp duty and you free the newspaper within the reach of every working manning to the stamp of the stamp of the stamp from four pence to make the point of the stamp from four pence to make the penny, thereby placing the newspaper within the reach of every working manninging it to his own fire-side, and thereby do you contribute to his mental culture and improvement, and do more than anything to elevate him in the social scale; rithout taking into consideration the other great consequence of repealing these diseases, and the production of the stamp of the pence of the production of the pence of the repeal of the glass and much of employed accept a town of ten thousand inhabitants without its daily newspaper; in any poole could afford to buy books and newspapers, as they would if these bourer, when his day's work is over, sitting by his own irreside, his a vastly invoved dwoling, in consequence of the repeal of the glass and brick datases, with the untaxed dwartsements that there are plenty of situations for those show want hem 12" (Applause.)

The honourable gentleman concluded by moving the following petition:—

rations:
independent of the time stamp daties on newspapers, and the adverreshighly objectionable in principle, and operate as a tax upon knowledge,
cas upon many classes of the community.

a, therefore, humbly pray your Bouse to take the premises into your considewe to the total repeal of the above-monitoned daties. And your petitioners

nes.

The petition was ordered to be signed by the Mayor, and presented to the use of Commons by Mr. Scholefield.

tamplists ax— Crompton, of Manchester, addressed the meeting, recommending the ers to seek only the repeal of the paper duties, without reference to of the taxes on knowledge. The resolution was agreed to, as also was

(From a Corresponde

the slightest progress whatsoever has been made towards the formation of a Cabinet.

Despite all the turmoil in the political cauldron, the President takes his accustomed rides and drives about Paris. Vesterday, he rode up the Boulevarda to the Place de la Bastille, and on the preceding day went to the Exhibition. Last night his cousin, the Princess Mathide Demidoff, gave a ball, at which the Princes waitzed until past two in the morning.

Mr. Lumley is performing wonders at the Italian Opera here, to whose whiten deserted benches he has attracted the clife of Parisan society. Lablache and Sadames Sontag played in "Don Paraquale" last night, to an overflowing and Sadames Sontag played in "Don Paraquale" last night, to an overflowing of the ones famous tonor of the French opera, will make her delet in "Locia Gardine and voice. M. Dupres, whose voice has been restored by long repose, will appear as Edgardo, which part was written expressly for him by Donizetti.

The world has not yet forgotten Madame Laffarge, that pretty poisoner, who evinced her affection for her husband by mixing up messes of arsenic and sentiment, which finally left her a disconsolate widow. The disgusting details of that cause sclibbre are yet fresh in our recollection. The celebrated chemist, M. Orfila, discovered in the deceased, M. Laffarge, sufficient poison to have killed a hores; its amiable wide was seen sturring up for him messes with her snowy hand, white as the arsenic with which they were drugged. For this crime she was justly her sword, and open the perisor.

EVANCE

Interior has this morning decreed that Madaine Laffarge is to be transferred to the more confortable quarters of a maison de sand.

FRANCE.

The events which we noticed during the last few weeks as the most prominent features of the political aspect of affairs in Paris, since the re-assembling of the Legislative Chamber, have resulted in what they so obviously tended to—a Ministerial crisis. The various checks which the Government of Louis Napoleon received of last from the majority of its former supporters in the Assembly, especially in its pointed refusal at the close of last week to accord to the Minister of War the courtesy of allowing him a day to search in his office for documents to enable him to reply to interrogatories put by M. Napoleon Benaparte, as to certain alleged unconstitutional standing orders formally issued for the guidance of the army in case of insurrection, displayed in so positive and unmistakeable a manner the perseverance of the majority in that spirit of biter hostility which the affairs of MM. You and Manguin had previous unveiled, that there was no alternative left to the Ministry but to resign at once, and this and all attempts to form a Cabinet to acceed them have hithered in a continuous and all attempts to form a Cabinet to acceed them have hithered in a continuous and all attempts to form a Cabinet to acceed them have hithered in a continuous and all all enteriors are all the same and all artenits to form a cabinet to acceed them have hithered has a continuous and all attempts to form a cabinet to acceed them have hithered has a continuous and all attempts to form a cabinet to acceed them have hithered has a continuous and all attempts to form a particular and a second manner of the discourtes, to the Minister of War becoming a member of the Cabinet; and as he could not, therefore, have had any specific knowledge about them, the delay asked for the purpose of inquiry was a natural and fair request. But the majority refused, in order thereby to give General Changarriter an oppor

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid, under date the 3rd inst., that on the preceding day General Narvaes, and the whole of the Ministers, walted upon the Queen and tendered their resignations. The Queen, however, refused to accept them, and it appears that the Ministers consented to remain in office. It was reported that General Narvaes and his colleagues had been induced to tender their resignations in consequence of some misunderstanding with the Queen-Mother.

German States.

At the Dresden Conference of the German powers nothing has yet been done in full assembly of "the whole House," the committees only of the Congress having hitherto net in session.

The troops of the Confederated Powers are advancing towards Holstein to support the two Commissioners of the Confederation, who have arrived at K.el (according to advices of the 6th inst.) for the purpose of urging, and, if necessary, forcing the Statishiolderate to disband the Duchies' army, and come to a peaceable understanding with the King of Denmark.

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from the States this week are of little importance; their latest dates are New York the 27th ult., and California Nov. 15. The "empire city" had been visited by a severe storm. It began on the 22nd, and lasted some time, doung much damage, finoding wharves and damaging many ships.

The 330th anniversary of the landing of the "Fligrim Fathers" at Plymouth, in New England, was celebrated with more than usual declar at New York on the 23d ult. Among many other distinguished guests who were present at the feat-vities at this celebration of "Forefathers" any, "were Mr. Webster and Sif H. L. Bulwer, the British Envoy, both of whom came from Washington expressly for the purpose.

WEST INDIES.

By the West India mail, which arrived during the week, we have accounts from Jamsica to December 18, from which we learn that the seourge of cholera was on the increase in Kingston, and was very fatal in other locatities. At St. Mary's, is ten days, 430 deaths had occurred, or about one-third of its population. The first house which this scourge valied was occupied by 14 persons, 12 of whom fell victims in the short space of 20 hours. Some small township were aimset depopulated. In other districts, the disease was committing its

The Devizes Gazette says that many of the inhabitants of that town to are in the habit of attending St. John's and St. Mary's churches, met on

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

necessarily brief account which we have been constra dings caused by the Papal Aggression, we have ender by fair and impartial abridgment before our readers

MEETINGS

nch of England of St. Paul's and St. eslay, at which they resolved to address the state of the s

LADY MORGAN AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

saving in your Journal of the 4th inst. some information from Lady Morgan ceting Cardinal Wiseman and the Sagra Cateno, or Emerald Dish, which ed as having served at the Last Supper—I send you a confirmation of this

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

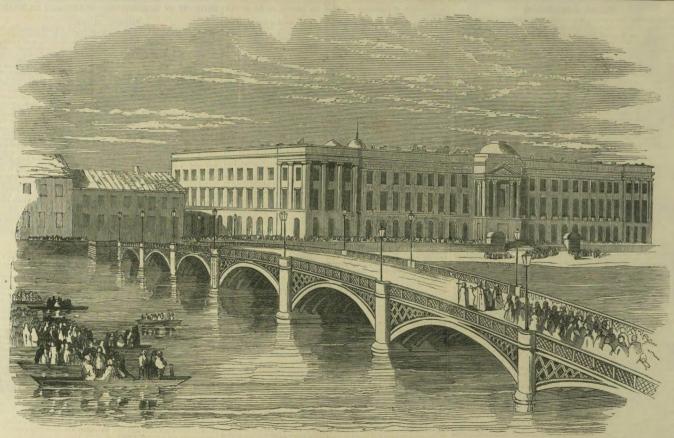
NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

of which the following are the principal OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VISCOUNT ALFORD.







NEW IRON BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

CAST-IRON BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

CAST-IRON BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

In this age of iron, its employment in almost every description of structure is a measure of wise economy. The city of St. Petersburg has just received an addition of this class, in a cast-iron Bridge across the Neva. A metal bridge, is not, however, a novelty in St. Petersburg; for several of the canal bridges are of cast-iron, and some are on the suspension principle.

This last new structure is a beautiful embellishment to the city which, many years since, was said to equal the united magnicence of all the cities of Europe. In the accompanying View, the Artist has shown the Bridge, with the broad and lofty granite buildings on the quay, thus forming a very effective copy d'esil.

The building of this Bridge has been an engineering work of great difficulty; the unstable nature of the mud bed of the river having hitherto been an insurmountable obstacle to the very necessary formation of a permanent communication between these two portions of the city. This has, however, been effected by driving piles into the river bed, and filling up the interstices with stones. Thus a solid foundation has been obtained to support the weight of the granite piers, and to resist the pressure of the vast and rapid volume of water which, by the contraction of the river, has here acquired a depth of 30 feet.

We have to thank our obliging Correspondent (K. B.) at St. Petersburgh, for the sketch of the new structure

IRON RAILWAY VIADUCT AT MANCHESTER.

IRON RAILWAY VIADUCT AT MANCHESTER. Its stupendous Viaduct has been erected for the joint station, at Manche the London and North-Western and the Manchester, Sheineld, and Lin and the land of the la





THE COPPERSMITH AND HIS WIFE -- PAINTED BY SCHLRISNER.

This interesting picture of familiar life is painted by Schleisner, and the property of Ludwig, ex-King of Bavaria; and is described as in the private gallery of modern paintings in the Paluee of Schleisheim, about seven miles from Munich. The incident represented is an old copperatilit, who is reading, or rather attempting to read, a letter, this wife is listening, as well as reading, to judge by her expression, the welcome news. The smith has left off work to devour the intelligence; around him are the implements of his trade, and a few copper vessels. The composition is clever and effective; and the incident is one of those pleasing touches of domestic life which are sure to find response in many

rs. cossibly this picture may have been removed from the Palace of Schleisheim; since the completion of the Pinacothek at Munich, the private gallery has natripped of the choicest portion of its contents, to furnish out the metrottan collection; and it is now reduced to little better than a large lumber-

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Seribe and Halvy's "Queen of Spades" has proved a trump card for the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique. The plot, although exceedingly complicated, is very interesting. M. Scribe has taken M. Mérimée's translation of a romantic story by Pouchikine, the Russian poet, who was killed in a dual with a Frenchman, and has spun out three acts of a drama, combining the fantastic with the terrible, the pathetic with the comic. The dramatic imbrogilo exacts the deepers attention—a strong recommendation for a Parisian and unitory, but which we in London might call thresons. The main inclient turns on the possession of a strength of the pathetic with the cornic. The dramatic imbrogilo exacts the deepers attention—a strong recommendation for a Parisian and thought of the cornic target, and the london might call thresons. The main inclient turns on the possession of a strength of the pathetic with the cornic. The dramatic imbrogilo exacts the deepers attention—a strong recommendation for a Parisian and the cornic of a disgraced with the most intense interest. The London of the pathetic with the country of the pathetic with the continuous properties of the content of the pathetic with the continuous properties of the Royal Theorem and the Colonel, his superior officially, a son of a disgraced Minister, whose children lose their rank; and this Constantine Beating as a sergeant in the army, and insulting the Colonel, his superior officially, a son of a disgraced Minister, whose children lose their rank; and this Constantine and the Connets are married, the secret variety of adventures, Contantine and the Connets are married, the secret variety of adventures, Contantine and the Connets are married, the secret variety of adventures, Contantine and the Connets are married, the secret variety of adventures, Contantine and the Connets are married, the secret variety of adventures, Contantine and the Connets are married, the secret variety of adventures, Contantine and the Connets are married, the secret variety of ad

tho?" in the unst opera, seement, and cast, cast

triumph achieved by Miss Catherine Hayes, on her debât at the chlef theatre in. Rome, on the 36th ult. (St. Stephen's night); she appeared as Elwira, in Bellinis "Puritani;" and after the "Polacco," Miss Hayes was called for three limes; and after the cene "Qui la voce," which created quite a furore, again and again did she receive ovations. Four times the usual prices were paid for admission, and the Apollo Theatre was reamed to excess.

Mallo. Lucciola, a vocalist, who is stated to possess a most extraordinary connect at Excess Hall.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on the 20th instant.

THE THEATRES.

The only theatrical event of the week is the attempt made on Monday at Drusy Laws, in the character of Coviolansa; which, though wanting in fire and rapidity, was distinguished by elaborate care and polish. Mrs. Weston performed Volumnia in a respectable manner. But this reproduction of plays for a single night, with but little attention to the miss en schee, far from fuffis, in our opininion, the great aim of a national dramatic establishment.

Mr. H. Russell was to have read, on Tuesday, the First Partof "Henry IV., at St. Martin's Hall; but, owing to an inveterate hoarseness, be was compelled to dismiss his audience. Much as we lament the occurrence, some pains we think, should have been taken, as Mr. Russell's cold seems to have been of long standing, to prevent the loss of time incurred by an unnecessary attendance on the part of audience and critics.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Lessee at Mr. JAMES ANDERSON—On MONDAY, JANUARY Usb. will be p Majesty's servents, Shakuppare's Tragedy of CostioLanus, to conclude with Mile—On Title-Blank will be given a JUVENILE NIGHT, when the Pasto formed sarry in the sweating. To conclude with the Opera of 100 RUN.

ter by Mr. Neshit, Mrs. Water Lacy, and Mr. Terran; Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Barier, Mr. Harett, Mr. Coper, and Mr. Artand.—Box Office open from Eleven III Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS THEATRE.—On MONDAY, JAN. 18th, IERNY IV. (Part 1b), and the Pantomine. On Tweedey, Jan. 14th, THE TEMPLAR, and the Pantomine. On Wednesday, Jan. 15, IERNY IV. (Part 1b), and the Pantomine. The Pantomine.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—In consequence of the overflowing houses nightly, and the many applications, the proprietor of amounce a GRAND JUVENILE GALA for THURSDAY NEXT, JAN. 16, when

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX-HORNS at the following places—Whittunton Club, January Molts, proceedings, 24t; if Stownardes, 12d; of Manningtree, 27d; Vecality, 100 Common; Planist, Mr. Alfred Norman All Letters to be directed to HENRY DISTIN, SEX-mor Manufactory, 31, Cemburar price, Letters-quare.

"THE MARKET TOWN,"—Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND will give bis NEW MUNICAL ENTERFARMENT. "THE MARKET TOWN," at the MARLEDONE LITERALY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Educational, Vortamen-square, a MONDAY FY ENTER INC. M. JAPPE ON THE THE STATE OF THE S

M.R. ALBERT SMITH'S OVERLAND MAIL.—On MON-DAY evening, JAN. 18th, and MONDAY, JAN. 20th, at the MUSIG HALL, Store-trest, being positively the LAST TWO MIGHT'S before Easter that this highly-popular En-terationment can be given.—Stalls, sg.; reserved seets, sg.; luck reax, is, to be had at Chari-

M.R. ALFRED PHILLIPS'S Highly Popular LITERARY,
APOLLONICON ROOMS, 88, Margin-land guide, and selection guide, and

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The CELE

TOURIST'S GALLERY, Her Majesty's Concert Room, Havy, market, will OPEN early in PERRUARY, with the First Representation of My CHARLES MARSHALL'S Great MOVING BURKMA. The subject of this exhibition habour many months in preparation, and will fillnessee to.

PANVARD'S PANORAMA, at HALIFAX, YORK, and OXFORD-BANVARD'S Great Original PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, MISSISSIPPI, AND ANVARD'S Great Original PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, MISSISSIPPI, AND ANVARD'S Great Original PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, MISSISSIP

CALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET,
the new Moving biovania, Illustrating OUR NATUYE LAND, will speat in a sy
days in the LOWER GALLERY, corning a separate exhibition from the Overland as
Montains at Two: Evenings at Seven. Doors open half as hour before each representati
Admission One Shilling. Stalls, a 644, Reserved Sents, 3s.

TXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART, at the Galle of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Coloure, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, is NOPEN DALLY, from 10 in the morning untill dusk. Admission, is. Season Tickets, hair rathers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEWSPARKA

HALSMITT

LONDON

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

Threats has been another "crisis" in Parisian politics within the week, the full violence of which has not yet subsided, and which may produce results of the utmost importance. The Assembly, hostile to the President, set up against him many months ago a rival and unconstitutional power, in the person of General Changarnier, the Commander-in-Chief. Over his acts and opinions, whatever they may be, it throws the shield of its protection. There seems to be some doubt on the subject of General Changarnier's real sentiments; although there is a confident belief that Republicanism in the sense of the Constitution finds no favour in his sight. Whatever they may be, he has been placed in the position of rivalry and antagonism towards the recognised and constitutional head of the State. If Louis Napoleon desire to maintain the Republic, the Algerine General is pitted against him in the mind of the Assembly, as the man, who shall, when the hour is ripe, overthrow the existing system, all Louis Napoleon be suspected of a design to overturn this same unpopular system, and to re-establish the dynasty of the Bonapartes, the same General Changarnier is the man whose mans is in the months of all the members of the majority, and the subject of the state of the subject of the su

THE Revenue returns do not show the surplus that was antici The Revenue returns do not show the surplus that was anticipated, but they nevertheless exhibit a state of national prosperity in the highest degree satisfactory. Nowithstanding the remission of a portion of the duties on sugar and on foreign spirits, which came into operation in July last, and the abolition of Excise duties on bricks, amounting to nearly a million, and the reduction of the stamp duties to a large extent during the last parliamentary session, the quarter just ended has been nearly as productive as the corresponding quarter of last year. After all these deductions there has only been a decrease on the year of £126,089; but this decrease is apparent, not real; and turns out, on examination, to signify—extraordinary items being duly allowed for—an increase of £164,942.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.
The hospitalities of the season have been dispensed by her Majesty and the
rince Consort, during the pask week, with their accustomed munificance. His
oyal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on Monday, on a
site to his Illustrious relatives. Among the other noble and distinguished pernages who have had the honour of participating in the Court festivities, we
ay mention the Fremier and Lady John Russell and Lady Caroline Leveson
ower, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Speaker and Mrs. Shaw Lefevre, his
scellency Senor Istartiz, his Excellency the Marquis d'Azegio, the Marquis of
bercorn, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of
bercorn, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of
bercorn, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of
Freey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Strafford, Visconnt and Visvuntess Fonsonby, Lord and Lady Stanley (of Alderley), &c.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who has recovered from her recent
ight indisposition, has dined at the Royal table.

WINDSOR AND ETON SAVINGS BANK.—By the lamented death Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, the honorary office of preside this excellent institution became vacant, and the trustees and managers or cred that they should best consult the interests of the departures.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BIRKENHEAD DOCK TRUST.—A meeting of the bondholders in the Birkenhead Trust was held at the London Tavern on Thursday (Baron de Goldamid in the chair), at which it was resolved to authorise and support an application of the Dock Company to Parliament, for the purpose of raising an additional capital of £390,000, with a guaranteed di-dend to complete the works; and so to amend the constitution of the Board of Trustees as to give the bondholders a greater control over the management and expenditure of the

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity took piece on Thursday, at the school, Westminster-road; Mr. W. V. Beadon in the chair. The report stated that there were five candidates to be elected in April next. There were 65 children in the house at present, who were boarded, clothed, and educated; and out of the 600 who had been brought up in that establishment, there had not been a single case in which they had not turned out to the perfect satisfaction of their employers. The building committee made a most favourable report. The committee had effected the purchase of two acres of land for a new school at Wandsworth Common, close to the Clapham Station, and it was their intention to build a most efficient school-house. The report was adopted, and a vote of hanks to the chairman concluded

BUTCHERIS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this charity was hold at the Freemsons' Tavern, on Tunusday evening; Mr. Sharp in the chair. The report congratulated the subscribers on the continued prosperity of the society, and on the fact that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had graciously consented to become the patron of the society and hat subscribed £21 to its funds. The subscription during the past year had amounted to £1399 15s., and the anniversary dinner had produced to the society £518 13s. 5d. During the past year, the additional pensioners had been elected. £300 had been invested in the purchase of £314 9s. 2d. Three per Cent. Consols, which increased the funded property of the society to £12,043 7s. 7a. The total increased the funded property of the society to £12,043 7s. 7a. The total increased the funded property of the society to £12,043 7s. 7a. The total increased the funded property of the society to £471 Is. 11d. In about or the society. The report was adopted; some alterations. £105 10s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £471 Is. 11d. In about or the society. The report was adopted; some alterations. The meeting the secret principles of the society.

THE NEW MAYORAITY,—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have taken up their residence at the Mansion House. His Lordship commenced the new year by receiving a family party at dinner on New Year's Day, and has issued cards of invitation for a dinner to be given to the Alderman and their belief, on the Said Cally and the said their their south of the Alderman and their belief, or the Said Cally and the said their control of the Alderman and their belief, or the Said Cally and the Said

REPRESENTATION OF FINSHURY.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., at a meeting for promoting the repeal of the window-tax, held at laington on Tuesday, observed, with respect to the representation of Finshury:—*In the last session when the question of the window tax was moved, his hon, colleague, Mr. Duncombo, was almost, it might be said, on his death-bed; and he was now so lithat he (Mr. Wakley) did not like to refer to it, and would only say that every man must deplore his state; tut it must be hoped that they would see him appear again in health and spirits. For himself, he (Mr. Wakley) did only to say that size was not strength. Once, indeed, he had got strength, but continuous labour for many years had struck his nervous system, and rendered him incapable of performing his duty; and he had already intimated that if, in the coming session, he found himself still incapable of attending to his duties in Parliament, he should resign his seat. He was bound in honour to take that course and did not shrink from the avowal of it.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTY.—A numerous meeting of delegates from the different metropolitan parishes took place on Wednesday evening, in Marylebone Court-house, for the purpose of making arrangements for a deputation to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the repeal of the window duty. Lord D. C. Stuart, M. P.; General Sir De Lacy Evans, M. P.; Messer. Thomas Wakley, M. P.; W. Williams, M. P.; James Wyld, M. P.; and J. Bell, Eaq., the new member for St. Alban's, were present. The chairman addressed the meeting, when several resolutions in accordance with the object in view, were

THE NEW BRIDGE AT BATTERSEA.—Preparations have begun for inking piles for the erection of the proposed suspension-bridge between Chelses and Battersea. The bridge, which is to be constructed for carriage as well a passenger traffic, is to be commenced on the north side of the river, about 304 yards below the gardens in front of Chelsea. Hospital, and is to cross the river is direct line in front to the old Battersea Red House, so long known to and frequented by Cockney sportsmen. The Red House is to be pulled down entirely and an elegant approach is to be made on the site of it and the gardens statched to the southern end of the bridge. On the north the bridge is to be approached by a road to be constructed running in a direct line from the now notorion chapel of St. Barnabas. Six or seven of the piles have been put down, and in the control of the piles and the process of the piles are intended to protect the piers on either side, while in the course of erection, from the velocity of the tide, and from the collisions of the burges, steamer and other craft navigating the I hames. Battersea-folds are still in their forme than of the control of the park, and the only appearance of the park, and the only appearance of the park, and the only appearance of the water Works Company. It is to be hope hank in course of being round with the enabled to commence the making of the park and the state of the park with the enabled to commence the making of the park and the state of the park and the only appearance of the park and the only appearance of the park and the only appearance of the park and the commence the making of the park and the state of the park and the commence the making of the park and the state of the park and the only appearance of the park and the only appear

PRINTERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY NEW YEAR'S SOURE.—The first anniversary of this society was held at Anderton's Hotel, on Saturday evening, Mr. W. H. Wills, who filled the chair, in the absence of Mr. C. Dickens, explained the purport of the society. It book its rise from the circumstance of so many of the operative printers having fallen victims to the vicissitudes of cholers, which coursed a year or two ago, leaving their widows and families in a state of compartive destitution. To commemorate the success of the society, a pleasant overing was arranged at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the members and their wives and families. A very screeable party was thus assembled, who were entertained throughout the evening by the vocal and dramatic efforts of a number of amateurs, male and female, which in many in-

EARLY CLORING.—On Monday evening, a meeting of the assistant hosiers of the City of London, desirous of shortening the hours of business, took place in the beard-room of the office of the Early-closing Association, No. 32, Ludgate-hill. Several of the young men from various drapper setablishments, who are already liberated as early as six o'clock in the evening, were present, with a view to e-operate with, and assist those who have not yet obtained that advantage, and who, to further such object, have recommended the canvassing every hosier throughout the leading thoroughfares of the City. Mr. R. S. Waind was unanimously called to the chair, and complained of the great anothry of the assistant hosiers, and said that the association had effected much during the past year, in the opinion of passible to achieve the anothry of the desired proposition of the young men. Mr. Lilwall, but the control of the debasing and demorrabling effects of the late-hour system. The resolution was then adopted; and Messrs. Haward, Wicks, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, recommending that the secretary should personally canvass the employers as the most effective course. Mr. Lilwall agreed to wait on several employers, and said it was intended to request the clergy to preach for the cause, and also to placard London, in order to call the attention of the numerous without the menting, pring, and thus prevent late shopping. This and much more might be done if funds could be raised, as they had much to encourage them—having the employers, the public, the clergy, and then press in their

Wistminster inferiorements in the construcmade by the Commissioners of the Westminster Improvements in the construction of the new street, to be called Victoria-street, which will extend from the Vankall-bridge-road to Westminster Abbey. For some weeks past, bricklayers have been employed in forming, on the north and some sices of the street, the clears for the new houses, the north and some sices of the street, the the roadward last, and the street about fifty feet in width. At the west end, adplaining the Westminster Prison, a row of spendid edidees has been built. In the neighbourhood of the new street, at the east end, are the baths and washbourse, creeted by the vestry of the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, at a cost of about £15,000. They are almost finished, and are expected to be opened in the course of the spring for the benefit of the poor of that district. There will be on the premises two large plunging baths, about sixty warm and cold baths, with ironing and washing departments.

warm and colo during. With froming and washing separation under the The BRITTISH MUSEULE—On Verdinesday Munday, Wotherday, and opened to the public: it whose the property Munday, Wotherday, and Friend in the 31st of Angust from the 18st of Angust

loades, fronting earner with the Europ.—A large and influential meeting of the profession in Buth, see that the Bath loaneral despital, on the 257 ult., in support, Phiconer, Clark, and Mebernot, Phiconer, Clark, and Mebernot, Messes, Norman, Soden, Bartum, Proc. Cox, Kilvett, Stone, Hanham, Skeate, F., Stockwell, T. G. Stockwell, Bayatun, Terry, &c. Resolutions, expressing high approval of the objects of the society, and declaring them to be worthy of the support and encouragement.

EXTENSIVE ROBERTIES AT ÉXESINGTON.—Much alarm and excitement exist among the nobility and gentry resident in the vicinity of Keneington, from the numerous and extensive robberies committed there of late. The premises, No. 28, Lower Phillimore-Jace, Kensington, have been entered, and silver plate, value £100, a large quantity of jewellery of the most coetly description, gold watches, and about £211 in money carried off. The hous No. 1, Near-Adalo-place, was also entered, and a large quantity of valuable jewellery abstractos; and, notwithstanding the exertions of the police, no cinc on the gamed

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Cirest.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern; John Masterman, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The minutes of the last court having been confirmed, the secretary read the third annual report. After expressing gratification at the prospectify and increased use these of the institution, the document proceeded to state, that, during the year just ended, 2073 persons had obtained relief from the charity, making a total since its establishment of 7489. The receipts during the year were 56098 18.9 d. exclusive of £319 % 114., balance of the previous twelve months. The expenditure (besides about £30 on account of the new building) amounted to £1277 18.9 d.; thus leaving a balance of £3816 % 11d. to the credit of the institution. The design existence of £3816 % 11d. to the credit of the institution. The design existence of £3816 was the selected partment. The cost of erecting the central portion was estimated at £3000, and the committee were anxious that this part should be completed at some cyling and for mailing, agreesable to the requirements of the Commission once; the contractors were rapidly completing the entellosure of the ground with stone cyling and for mailing, agreesable to the requirements of the Commission menced during the sensing aummer. The report, after aumounding that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert had become patrons of the limitation, concluded with hopping that an active and general co-operation might be accorded to promote the success and well-being of the hospital. On the motion of Mr. J. Foster, seconded by Mr. H. E. Gurney, the report was unanimously adopted; and a vote of thanks to the medical and other officers, and to the worthy chairman, closed the business of the meeting.

LICUNSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—On Wednesday evening a ball took piace at the London Tavern in aid of the funds of this valuable institution. The attendance was unusually large, upwards of 700 ladies and gentlemen being present. The licensed victualiers have now the largest trade asylum in England, and probably in the world—an asylum containing 123 separate dwellings of three froms each, and 147 inmates. They allow each recipient 6s. a week when he is entirely destitute, and if he has other means they add enough to raise it to that scale. If he is a married man, they allow his wife to live

with him, and make the wockly allowance 7s.

ROYAL PHUMANE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the usual half-yearly meeting of this society was held at the office, 3, Trafsigar-square; Mr. S. Bon Cabbell, Mr., in the chair. The minutes having been confirmed, the secretar read a statement, from which it appeared that, since July last, 98 cases has been referred to the Court, comprising 109 persons, of which itse were beyon recovery, and 24 were attempted satisfieds. The cases in Hyde-Park were 18,0 which is were successfully treated, and for focases in Hyde-Park were 18,0 which is were successfully treated, and for focases in Hyde-Park were 18,0 which is were successfully treated, and for found drowned. The total cases referred to the Court during 1800 were 202, of which number 19 were successfully resided, and if only were beyond recovery 25 of the cases were attempted and ditto; seven votes of thanks on vellam; 13 ditto on paper and parchment; and 219 pecuniary rewards. A letter was read from Baron Knesebeck, accepting the office of vice-patron, on behalf of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge This office, it was stated, had been long held by his respected and lamente father; and his Royal Highness was accordingly elected as the vice-patron. Thank were next vocate to the president, the vice-presidents, the treasurer, the committee the trustees, the chaplains, the auditors, the medical officers, and the hos secretary of the Brighton branch; and the various officers having been re-appointed for the enaming year, the court proceeded to consider several parties for prake formed cases, when aliver medials were awarded to everal parties for prake formed cases, when aliver medials were awarded to everal parties for prake formed cases, when aliver medials were search of the process of the process of the process of the process of the prake of the process of the pr

A FORTUNATE PAUPER AND PROVIDENT BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—
At a meeting of the St. Pancras board of guardians, last Tuesday, the master's
report stated that a girl, aged 17, who had been twelve years in the workhouse,
left the house in consequence of her having suddenly come into possession of
£1750. Several guardians inquired whether she could not be compelled to reimburse the parish for the expenses of her keep, &c. Mr. Cook, the vestry
clerk, said that, if authorised by the board to do so, he would comple iher to repay the monites expended upon her support; and he was accordingly ordered to
adom measures to indemnify the parish.

CRUELTY TO A SERVANT.—THE CASE OF MR. AND MRS. SLOANE.
—At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Patteson and
Mr. Justice Tailourd, Mr. Clarkson said that, with respect to the trial of the two
persons named Stoane, against whom the Grand Jury had on the previous svening returned a true bill for assaulting and otherwise ill-treating a servant in
persons amended to the court of the court of the court
ing returned a true bill for assaulting and otherwise ill-treating a servant in
persons amended to the court of the court of

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a fatal character took place on the line of the East and West India Dock and Blackwall Junction Railway, om Monday night, near the viadnot crossing the Great Northern Railway at Maidon-lane. A poor fellow, named Henry Harris, aged 35, residing in Alpha Cottages, Maidon-lane, how was employed on the line as watchman, was going home along the line, about half-past ten o'clock, when he was knocked down by a pilot engine, which passed over his body and mulitated it in a righth's manner. The skull was dreadfully fractured, and death must have been in-

ANNUAL RETURN OF FIRES IN LONDON—On Monday morning Mr. Braidwood, the superintended centred in the London Fire Engine Establishment made his way. The the property of the theorem of the Engine Establishment made his way. The control of the Control of the Engine Establishment made his way. The theorem is a superintended to the Control of the Control o

ANOTHER DESTRICTIVE CONTLAGRATION AT BERMONISEY.—On Treaday morning, about a quarter past one clock, the immediate neighbourhoot of the Grange-road, Bermondsey, was the scene of another destructive fic. which, before it was extinguished, consumed a vast amount of valuable property. The disaster commenced in a spacious two-story building, from 60 to 80 feet long, occupied conjointly by Mr. Warren, a parchment manufacturer, and Mr. Thacker, cooper, attuate in Little George-street South, Grange road, Bernondsey, within a shord islance of the scene of the several other devastating fact was specify communicated to the various first stations, but in model, the most strenous exercises of the fremen, it was not until hilf-past two cyclock that the farther progress of the devastating element could be arrested, and not until the greater portion of the manufactory in which the misfortane originated was partially, if not entirely, destroyed, and the furniture belonging to several of the sarrounding neighbours broken or seriously damaged by hasty removal

"A DEN OF THIEVES."—On Sunday morning, a startling discovery was made by police-sergeants Harris and Jones, of the L, or Lambeth division, viz. that of a cavern occupied as a place of refuge by young thieves, under the terminans of the London and South-Western Railway, in the York road, Lambeth, which led to the capture of five of the delinquents. Some time since a lad was apprehended on suspicion of stealing some bread, and when he returned home to his parents, from interrogatories put to him by his mother, it turned out that he had become connected with a gang numbering about twenty or twenty-two, who were known to each other as the "Twenty Thieves." They had obtained a living by prowing about the New-cut. Waterloo-road, and the dottained a living by prowing about the New-cut. Waterloo-road, and the The lad also informed his mother, that, on on the properties of the railway, and to get to it they were forced to craw! through a small hole in the brickwork. The mother repaired to Tower-street, and informed Mr. Inspector Fowler of what he son had related to her; and, about two o'clock in the morning, the two police sergeants, whilst examining the arches nearest the vacant piece of ground in the York-road, perceived the marks of footsteps, which appeared to lead to a small hole; they descended through this opening, where they found a den fitted up it the manner the lad had stated, and in it five persons, who are well-knowr tileves. They were all apprehended, and, at the Southwark Police-court, or Monday, were committed for various terms of imprisonment, on a charge of tree.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week endine same period: —Males, 693; females, 763; total, 1369. Taking ten during the same period: —Males, 693; females, 763; total, 1369. Taking ten corresponding weeks, namely, the first in each of the last ten years (1841-50), it will be seen that the present return shows a greater number than in any year except 1845, when they were 1510, during a week of low temperature (the mean reading of the thermometer having scarcely exceeded low temperature (the mean reading of the thermometer having scarcely exceeded on the decilient of the week amounted to 1364, when the mortality was aggravated by influenza, which had not disappeared, but was rapidly on the decilient. The average of the ton weeks 1167, which, if corrected on the decilient. The average of the ton weeks 1167, which, if corrected of fatal diseases, which in the present return numbers 239 cases, exhibits, 1181, difference when compared with the previous week; but the class comprising affections of the respiratory organs shows a considerable advance, the death herein enumerated having risen from 264 to 321, a result probably due to unseasonable warmth and moisture of the weather. It will be observed, with a is usual at this season, having ranged from 5 to 14 degrees above the average, that whereas brounchitis, pneumonia, and phthisis (or consumption) were fatal in 120, 50, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now risen to 125, 50, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now risen to 152, 50, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now risen to 152, 50, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now risen to 152, 50, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now risen to 152, 50, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now risen to 152, 50, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now risen to 152, 50, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now risen to 152, 50,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the harometer was above 30 in. on Sunday; the mean of the week was 29.751 in. The mean daily temperature fluctuated by the week 449 and 529; and on each day of the week it was considerably higher than the saverage of the same day in ten years.—on Sunday the excess being 55°; on Monday, 89°; on Threaday, 11°9°; on Wednesday, 13°9°; on Thursday, 12°1°; on Priday, 7°1°; and on Saturday, 5°1°. The mean of the week was 47°1°. The wind was generally in the south west.

DR. LAYARD.

This enterprising traveller, antiquary, and scholar, has recently returned to England, after his long and laborious exploration of the ruins of ancient Nieweb. We need scarcely add, that his reception by the literati and sarans of the metropolis has been of the most cordial nature; for energies directed to so highly intellectual an object as have been Dr. Layard's, must ever command for their possessor the warmest welcome in the best-informed circles.

With the rich fruits of Dr. Layard's researches, the public have become familiar through their frequent representation in the Lilegrary Lowdow Nzws. We have sought to picture the most attractive specimens of each cargo as soon after its reception as possible, and we are fully continced that such early illustration has been the direct means of popularising the interest and value of these speaking reliks of ancient art. We have reason, therefore, to believe that the accompanying Portrait of the gentleman to whose cargies we are in-

Austin fieldy Layard is designated from a found refuestant reflect intoly. The was born at Faris, during a temporary visit of his parents to that metropolis, on was born at Faris, during a temporary visit of his parents to that metropolis, on the first of the first

On his return from Italy to England, Dr. Layard was urged to choose the profession of the law; but his thirst for knowledge, his love of adventure, and his foreign tastes and habits, led him, after a brief articleship, to follow the native bias of his mind. He accordingly left England with no very definite object, in the summer of 1839, and, accompanied by a friend, he visited Russia and several of the Date of the northern Rusgdoms. Having solourned for some time in Germany, and several of the States on the Dauble, he made himself master of the Germany, and several of the States on the Dauble, he made himself master of the Germany, and several of the States on the Dauble, he made himself master of the Germany and several of the States on the Dauble, he made himself master of the Germany and several of the States on the Dauble, he made himself master of the Germany and several of the States of the Germany and several of the States of the Germany and several of the States of the Germany and the Habita of the Germany and provided the Germany and the Habita of the Germany and the Germany and the Germany and the Germany and the Freik in the same year, and he projected a Journey for the parpose of examining Susa, and some other places of interest in the Baktyari chief; and having crossed the highest part of the great chain of Mungashi, he visited the rains of Mangashi, he visited the rains of Mangashi, he visited the Habita of the Magashi, he was not considered the Alley and the same year, and he projected a Journey for the parpose of examining Susa, and some of the Geographical Society, with this view, h

turn of every missing article, he received back the w

The substance of these biographical particulars is from an eloquent paper in the North British Review, No. XXI., the writer of which has the privilege of personally knowing Dr. Lavand.



AUSTIN HENRY LAYARD, LL.D., DISCOVERER OF THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.

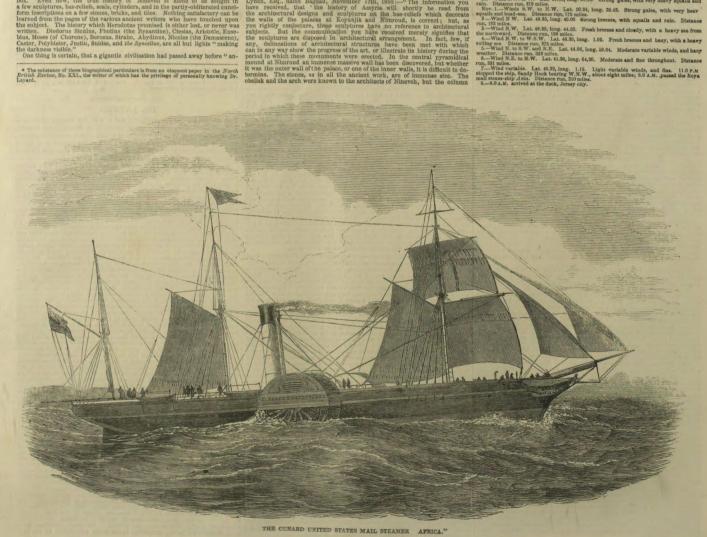
The following is the copy of the log of the Africa's first outward voyage to New York:—

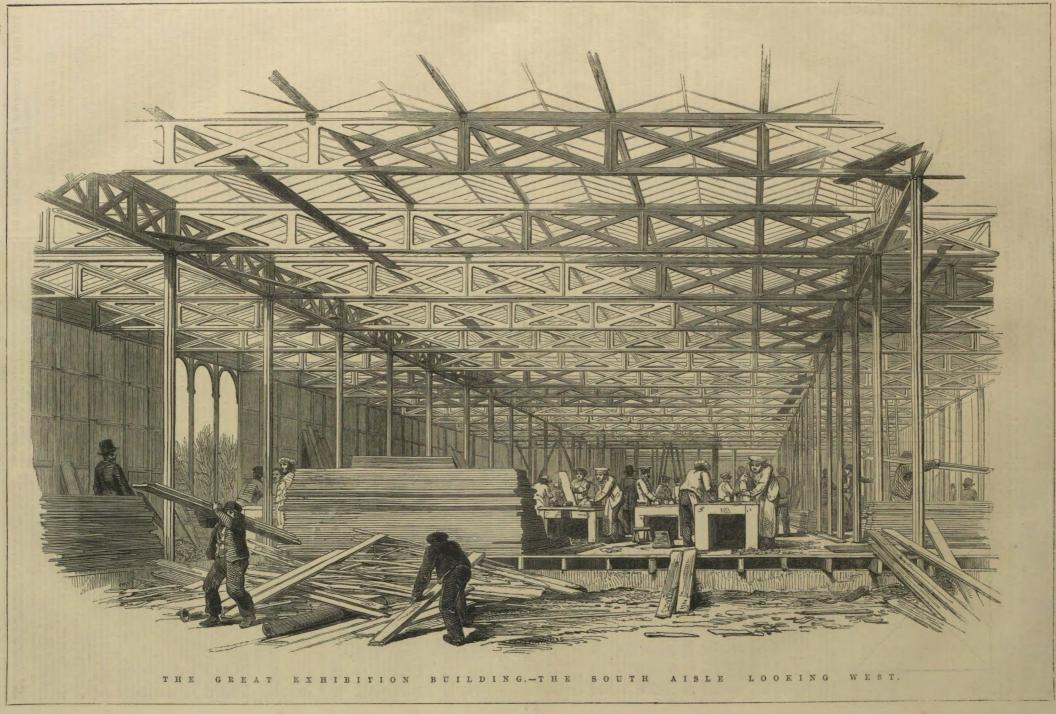
Outward

"THE AFRICA" MAIL STEAM-SHIP.

This splondid vessel, which has been recently added to the Cunard line of Mail Steamers, is a twin ship to the Asia, whose performances have proved her to be one of the fastest vessels afoat. She was built by Mesars. Steele and Co., of Glasgow. Her dimensions are as follows:—

Builder's measurement:-						
Length of keel fore and rake Breadth of beam	**	2128 78-	-94ths	Fe. 267 40 37	In. 0 6 6	
New measurement:-						
Length on deck Breadth on ditto at midships Depth of hold at ditto	**	**	**	265 37	0 90	





THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING .- DETAILS OF

CONSTRUCTION.
(Continued from page 8.)

THE ROOF OF TRANSEPT.

In our Number of December 14th, at page 452, we gave an account of the mode adopted by the contractors of raising the massive risbs or principals, which, with the intermediate ribs and purlins, form the skeleton of the Roof of the Transept, In the present Number is a representation of the under-side of the Roof of the Transept, showing, in a more forward state, the "ridge and furrow" plan of covering it with glass, which is altogether so ingeniously contrived that no stoppage to the free passage of the rain-water to the lead flats can take place.

page to the free passage of the rain-water to the lead flats can take place.

The principals or main ribs are placed at intervals of 24 feet, from centre to centre, and are made up of three planks, two of 2 inches in thickness and the middle one 4 inches thick, with a moulded piece on the under side 2½ inches thick, and two 11-inch planks at top, each one inch thick, and nailed together to form the gutter-board, the whole being firmly connected together by wrought-iron bolts passing through belts of the same material running at top and bottom of each rib.

In order to form the ribs with the proper curvature, each plank, 13½ inches wide, was cut on one edge to its proper segmental form, and the two complements cut off were nailed to the lower or straight edge of the plank; the whole being put together so as to break-joint throughout, the length of each section so cut being about 3 feet 4 inches.

and the two complements cut of were named to the son't break-joint dags of the plank; the whole being put together so as to break-joint hroughout, the length of each section so cut being about 9 feet inches.

The preparation for the reception of the ends of the purlins was on his wise: the two wide planks were cut across so as to form a cavity to dmit the ends of the purlins, the parts of the planks thus separated eing connected together by cast-iron plates. The openings thus hade were filled in temporarily with wooden blocks, until the joiners ere ready to fit in the ends of the purlins.

In order to show that every part of the works of the "stapendous tructure" has been matter of much thought and careful calculation, as need only mention here, as a further illustration, that the strength every purlin has been duly calculated according to its relative potion in the arch: thus, the three uppermost purlins, having the greatest train on them, are each 13½ inches in depth by 4½ inches, in width; the faile the four lower purlins on each side, having gradually less strain o bear, diminish regularly in depth to 9 inches, all having the same ridth as those at the crown; whereas the lowest one on each side of the arch, being mearly horizontal, is increased to a scantling of 8 inches.

Between each pair of main ribs are two intermediate ribs, or, as alled in ordinary roofing, common raylers, 4 inches deep by 3 inches wide. On the top of these are gutter-boards, in two thicknesses, as shose described for the main ribs. The gutters, each 5 inches wide, the formed by two splayed fillets, let into and nailed securely to the piper side of the boards. These fillets also serve as a butnement for he skylight bars, which are of the same section and size as those for he skylights in other parts of the building. Each bar is nailed at he lower end to the fillet, and at the upper end to the ridge piece, which is formed of three pieces of fir, one above another, he indice piece, 8 inches by 1 3-16ths inch; and the upper piece, inches

ner. With a view to retain the ringes in their places, wronger view is of §th-inch diameter extend from the purlins to the underside of a ridges.

In order thoroughly to carry off the rain water from every part of e roof, all the skylight bars are fixed diagonally from the ridge to e gutter, and the water collected in each curved gutter is carried to a sloping trough at bottom, and thus discharged on to the lead flat, sich is sloped towards the water-heads at tops of the hollow lumns. Looking at the roof from the lead flats, the whole has a rring-hone appearance. The glass used for the skylights of the ransept is the same as that described for other parts of the building it every piece of glass requires to be cut at each end to suit the angle med by the sloping sash-bar, and the ridge-piece and gutter-board pectively.

Temporary ladders fixed to suit the arched roof are used for fixing a ridge-pieces, skylight-bars, &c.; but, in order to facilitate and pedite the glazing of this roof, travelling scaffolds are used, which raised and howered at pleasure by means of ropes and pulleys, and the power of four men working a crab engine, placed on the lead flat, shows, in convenient positions, for the glass, putty, and tools; the lole running on small fron friction-rollers, suited to the tops of the glass, but have been almost an endless. In the View of the underside of the Transept Koof workmen e shown in every position—some suspended, while others are on the iders, or on the lead flats adjoining.

THE GREAT FANLIGHTS.

job. In the View of the uniterated of the transept shoot worksheen are shown in every position—some suspended, while others are on the ladders, or on the lead flats adjoining.

In the View, already referred to, is shown one of the two large Fanlights which terminate the north and south portions of the Transept, and which form such prominent features in the principal elevations of the Geat Industrial Museum.

Cast-iron would have been too heavy for windows of so large a size, it was, therefore, determined by the contractors to form them chiefly of wood; and the manner in which this is so admirably carried out we shall endeavour to describe. As these Fanlight Windows form the ends of the Roof of the Transept, which is 72 leet in width, from centre to centre of its supporting columns, on either side, so the radius of each Fanlight is half of the above width, or 36 feet. The whole is formed of a bottom plate, four semi-rings, and eleven radial bars, all of wood, together with a central portion of open cast-fron work.

The outer ring is formed of I latinich deal sides, \$ths-inch bottom, and 2-inch top, made up of two planks, the whole being nailed firmly to angle-fillets within. The cross section of this ring is aftended, by counter-sunk serves passing through blocks, a flat semi-elliptical hollow moulding of cast-fron, 10 inches in width, and having a projection of 4 inches, which gives a finish to this part of the building, and corresponds with the general outline of the design. Stiffening pieces, 9\frac{3}{2} inches wide by 2 inches thick, are fixed inside the rings through bonds, as far semi-elliptical hollow moulding of cast-tron, 10 inches in width, and having a projection of 4 inches, which gives a finish to this part of the building, and corresponds with the general outline of the design. Stiffening pieces, 9\frac{3}{2} inches wide by 2 inches thick, are fixed inside the rings through bonds with a cast-iron moulding, \(\frac{1}{2} \) inches in width; it is also furnished with a cast-iron moulding, \(\frac{

sech boils running dangously through the bocks, the whole strikes training dangously through the bocks, the whole strikes covered to the self-strikes are segments, and screwed to the strikes, covked into wooden segments, and screwed to the strikes of open cast-iron work, in seven compartments, six placed around the seventh, which forms a cuvilinear panch, whose ang rim corresponds with the six radial divisions. The radial eal firmly fixed to the cast-iron central compartment; the discontinuous communicates quite safe.

of the frame of the fan-light is of fir, 12½ inches wide by 6 inches thick at each end, but tapering towards the centre to 5½ inch; its upper side at the ends is two inches above the springing line of the arch. The sash-bars are of similar size and section to those of the vertical lights of the galleries, having a groove on either side to receive the glass; the glass is of the same description as that used in other parts of the building, being connected to,ether at their meetings with leaden junction pieces. The whole is surmounted with an ornamental castion frieze, somewhat similar to that shown in the View of part of the South Front, at page 432 (Dec. 7), but not nearly so pleasing to the eye of the critic.

THE FLOORING.

ROOFING

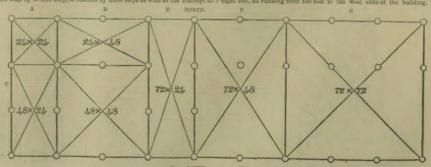
column. The extent of flooring for the central aisle alone amounts to upwards of 3\(^1_2\) acres.

ROOFING.

The width of the south aisle from centre to centre of columns is 24 feet; and of the avenue running parallel therewith, 48 feet; the height of the columns, from the top level of the floor to the underside of the girders, is 22 feet 2 inches; the weight of the columns, having only the roofs to support, varies from 6 ewt. to 9 ewt. esch, the cast-iron girders of the two side aisles, fixed at intervals of 24 feet from centre to centre, are each 23 feet 4 inches in length, and it into sockets formed in the upper part of the columns; the depth of the girders throughout is 3 feet; deal-frame gutters, which are made up of 1\(^1_2\) inche since thickness, rest on the tops of the transverse girders; the internal width of the gutters is 5 inches, and the greatest depth 5\(^1_2\) inches in being formed with false bottoms, laid to a proper inclination to carry off the water: the interior and exterior of the gutters seeive the first coat of paint before being fixed in their places. These transverse gutters, which are fixed at intervals of 24 feet, from centre to centre, receive the water from the "Paxton" gutters running in parallel lines longitudinally throughout the whole building, the ends of which are notched on to the sides of the transverse gutters. As siready fully described at page 494, the longitudinal gutters are all cut out of the solid wood by machinery, at Chelsea. The double grooved skylight-bars are notched on to the longitudinal gutters at bottom, and at top against the solid ridge-pieces; being secured at both ends by nails, holes for which are made by the drilling machinery described at page 48, the longitudinal gutters are all cut out of the solid wood by machinery, at the longitudinal gutters are bottom, and at top against the solid ridge-pieces; being secured at both ends by nails, holes for which are made by the drilling machinery described at page 48, No. 463. Both the longitudinal gutters and

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Such a stream of visitors of all grades as flowed through Hyde-Park, last Sun day, the 5th inst., had never been remembered by "the oldest" park-keeper led by the beauty of the day, and the attractions of the palace itself, the un



days a curious stone collin, containing the re-been discovered upon the premises of Mesers. Paturer in the Bade, Bartholomew-close, City. In consequence to the sarcophagus, it is impossible to say at present, may be its tenants. uarter Sessions an application was made by Mr. it for incidental expenses incurred in sustaining an es-solute, while executing certain warrants at Birkenhead.

ary and police, while executing certain warrants at Birkenhead, et at disturbances.

Journal records a storm and flood of unprecedented to the state of the state

to the control of the

arrived in the docks from Montreal and zes of articles officially declared to be intended

tion having the state of the st

men at the Swindon and Bristol stations we days are presented one of the guards (Mr. silver smid-box for his unremitting exertions tions, thereby enabling the drivers to run at ct a saving of coke to the company. stolen from the premises of Mr. Lamb, discovered cuttienty through the vigilance of a bag, buried in a pool in Long-hedge-lane. suspiction.

is.

named Dyson (lately a draper in Brado give satisfactory replies on his examination
truptcy, as to the disposal of his money and
prison by Mr. Commissioner Skirrow and his

IRELAND,

RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES.—Preparatory to a meeting which some

| CHESTER CTP. | 00 to 1 agst Resus () | 66 to 1 agst Resus () | 60 to 1 agst

HARE HUNTING.

If I could have persuaded myself to ride on the turopike-road to the three-mile stone and back again, I should have thought that I had had no need of a pack of harriers.—Patric SECKPOID.



HARR HUNTING .- THE MELT.

FIRING AT THE APPLE-TREE IN DEVONSHIRE.



FIRING AT THE APPLE-TREE, IN DEVONSHIRE.

MR. JOHN PARRY.

Tuesday evening Mr. John Parry repeated his "Notes, Vocal and Instrutal," at the Store-street Rooms, to a crowded audience. The various imitas and musical concetts in this entertainment are truly amazing; and the
termer's powers of description by means of the pianoforte are unbounded,
agst the most stricking features are his excellent impersonation of
eish girl, in which he sings a Welsh song with remarkable success;
of a music-master and his grand opera of "Douglas," with an overpowering
scendo chorars," and the pastoral ballad of "My Name is Norval;
mitations of amatour vocalists, and young lady pianists; his clever inmation of an Artist, with an instantaneous change of costume (See inthermalism); a visit to the Park, with drums and files, and the "rapid act of
manaship;" the bear's running accompaniment on the wires of his den at



the Zoological Gardens; and a host of other pleasantries. This entertainment a very superior to the first.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE GOSPEL OAK, AVINGTON.

THE GOSPEL OAK, 'AVINGTON.

In wenerable tree stands in Hampage Wood, close to the deer-park of Avington, in the parish of Avington, Hampagire Wood, close to the deer-park of Avington, in the parish of Avington, Hampalire, late the property of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, now in the possession of John Shelley, Esq. It is impossible to ascertain the age of this ancient relie; but that it was standing ong before the Conquest, is certain. The "Gospel Oak" of Hampage has unaccountably escaped the notice of Milner and Dutty, the historians of the neighbouring districts. This appears the more strange from a detailed account given by the former of a most material portion of its traditional history. In his "History of Winchester," he recounts that Walkelin, relative and chaplain of the Conquerre, by whom he was made Bishop of that diocese, unconsolvy at his own expense, the line of the conductive of the control of the decision of the control of the work, is related as a proof alike of the ready wit of the Conqueror. The prelate, finding himself much distressed for timber, applied to the King for such supplies as he might be absented to the control of the work, is related as a proof alike of the ready wit of a be could evid of war and carry away in three days. The Bishop resolved to woodness of the work and the control of the work of the work of the work of the country, and cut every tree of the forest, with the exception (as will hereafter appear) of the subject of the present Engraving, and carried all o Winchester within the prescribed time. The King happened to be then absent to make the country, and cut every tree of the forest, with the exception (as will hereafter appear) of the subject of the present Engraving, and carried all o Winchester within the prescribed time. The King happened to be then absent from the city, but, returning over the eastern downs, as few days afterwards, he heavered to his attendants with astonishment, "Have I lost my sen



GOSPEL OAK AT AVINGTON.



THE SALLE DE ROBIN, PICCADILLY.

Il stands, a striking monument of the longevity of the oak and of the piety our ancestors. It is now dead, the last small branch having, in the past year, ed its last leaves. The present Lord of the Manor, Mr. Shelley, axxious to eavre as far as possible so precious a relic, has girded it with an iron belt, nich may keep it standing many years longer.

SALLE DE ROBIN.

SALLE DE ROBIN.

The excellence of M. Robin's Soirées Fautastiques induces us to recur to the subject, and to present an Illustration of what may justly be called one of the great situations in his most popular drama of illusion. The scene is one of simulated clairvoyance. M. Robin leads on Madame blindfolded, and seats her on an ottoman in the centre of the stage, fronting the audience; having done which, he traverses the platform from the stage to the boxes, and gathers from the assembly watches, trinkets, rings, and other articles, and calls upon the supposed clairvoyant to describe them, which ahe does without hesitation, and with the most perfect exactness. The distance, and all other circumstances, seemed to preclude oclusion; but as, of course, there is asknowledged illusion in all the wonders exhibited at these soirce, it would be ridiculous to suppose any other ground for the appearances than a previous arrangement and perfect underground for the appearances on concerned.

M. Robin's audience is particulated to the contain the numbers that nightly will be attracted to performances so elegant in all manipulated qualities, and calculated to excite so much surprise. The greatest wonder still continues to be that most surprising trick—which he claims as his own exclusive invention—"is double vue de Madame Robin," as he calls it. How the lady, and the genleman who follows her, are conveyed away from under the cylinder, without observation, concel as they are on a flat table, open all round, passes our lungination to concel as they are on a flat table, open all round, passes our lungination to concel as they are on a flat table, open all round, passes our lungination to concel as they are one after the cylinder, without observation, to the concellence of the concellence of the cylinder, without observation, to the concellence of the cylinder, and watched every more-ment in its exhibition, and caunot detect the slight, of the soling with a number of the cylinder of the cylinder of the cylinder of the cylinder

THE REVENUE.

mann	er:-						
			DE	CREASE,			
	Customs		4.0				£123,925
	Stamps	**					50,139
	Property Tax	**					30,664
	Miscellaneous						38,017
						1	£242,745
From	this must be dedu	cted the				-1	0042,140
				CREASE.			
	Excise			**	£	90,859	
	Taxes			14		25,092	
					1	15.951	
	Imprest and oth	her Mon	ove			7,159	
	Repayment of A	dvance	2,0			10,207	
						101001	133,317
							The second second second

On the other hand, for the year ending with this quarter, there is an increase £164.921; and the amount of surplus revenue in band at this time, after produing for the charges on the Consolidate Fund, and for the payment of surply-rrices in Great Eritain, is no less than £1,012,817.

COAL-yard was the place of her birth was stated in print as early as 1721, and was copied by Oldya, a curious inquirer into literary and dramatic matters, in the account of her life which he wrote for Curil. Of the early history of Neil little is known, and that little with no great degree of certainty. Still less is known of the rank in life of her father and mother: her father, it is said, was a fruiterer in Covent-garden. She speaks in her will of her 'kinsman Choimley," a distribution of a still representation of the still r

GIGANTIC HORNS FOUND IN CUMBERLAND

The accompanying Sketches are from a pair of Gigantic Horns, recently found on Burgh Moss, near Carlisie.

The outer horn or surface has quite perished, and all that remains is the heart of the horn and the intervening part of the skull. This is quite petrified and the depth at which it was found (being 17 feet beneath the bed of the Edea) are strong evidences of its great age. The flexion of the Horns, and the dimensions, seem unquestionably to indicate some animal of the Urus (mentioned by Casar, book it.) or Eas priving generic species, and may, at some remote period, have been brought down by the stream from the ancient forest of Ingle-wood.

horns. Kirkandrews-on-Eden, Carlisle.





GIGANTIC HORNS FOUND IN CUMBERLAND.



SINGULAR ACCIDENT IN HUNTER-STREET, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE.

On Thursday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the following singular accident occurred in the above locality. A "Hanson" cab was proceeding through Judd-street, when the horse, taking fright at the "monster organ," started of at a rapid rate, and on reaching the last house on the left-hand in Hunter, street, bolted upon the pavement, and, throwing down the iron railings, fell under.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NEW PLAN OF EDUCATION.—On Monday, at Manchester, a meeting of an influential character was hold in the Mayor's Parlour, at the Town all, on the subject of education. It comprised the Dean and a large number of elergy, with the principal Dissenting ministers and the leading merchants of manufacturers of the town. The meeting was called by the Rev. C. Richelm, elerk in orders of the Cathedral, to consider a plan drawed and the manufacturers of the town. The meeting was called by the Rev. C. Richelm, elerk in orders of the Cathedral, to consider a plan drawed have the praceability of constructing an effective system of local education on the basis of plans now in operation." The Reverend the Dean took the tair, and the resolutions were proposed and seconded by Mr. Robert Gladstone; let New Mr. Goroc. Dissenting minister; Mr. C. E. Cunley; the Rev, Hugh Stowell, and the Rev. Stoorne, Westyloam Minister, the latter stating "we must stick to our inciples, but give up our projudices," and were spoken to by the cover the state of the plan are to be to the control of the control

this meeting has heard with much satisfaction the statements made by the Mayor in nee to the preliminary steps which have been taken to establish a public free library and m, and that in the opinion of this meeting such as institution to calculated to be exten-useful to the community, and to be productive of most important and benefold results,

e, and other ports, where (Captain into effect.

—On Monday, at the at town, was brought being circumstances.—For y annoyed by "runaway richibe pull at the bell, he oots, and locked him up he got some caustic, and ter B. Mr. Rogerson was ein it is enacted, "That o any person, any corrourn, maim, disfigure, or guilty of felony." It was the mark would never be togethen controlled. It is a mark would never be togethen controlled.

Mr. Eccles (the magisterated or not made no difference on the mass of the massive of

THE WINDOW-TAX.—A meeting has just been held at Exeter, at which it was resolved to petition Parliament against this tax.

EXTENSIVE RUBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—On Monday morning the perpetration of a most extensive and extraordinary robbery was discovered on the premises of Messra Clark and Morria, alversmiths, Church-street, at the

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY,-

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been dull during the week, busins and real, having been limited. Fluctuation has not exceed insisterial crisis in Paris having tended to check the rise lace upon the sayuent of the dividends. The opening pt lenday was 964 \$\frac{3}{2}\$, afterwards improving to 964 \$\frac{3}{2}\$, closing quotation. On Tuesday prices ranged from 964 to be market on Wednesday, making the closing price by market me, and 964 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ became the quotation. Exchequer Bills, wuring the preceding week, have attained the higher quotate of French affairs deterring large investments in stock at uning of Consolis. India Bonds have not been much minues in demand both in and out of the house, which is not a second of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ere cent. may be fairly quoted. At each official quotations were—for Bank Stock, 214; Red \$\frac{1}{2}\$, Annutilies, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ etc. Three-and-s-quarter Fer Cent, Annutiles, to expire January, 1860, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$.

Stock, 167\$; Ditto, New Annuities, 96; Consols for Account, 967; Excheques Bills, £1000, June, 59 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 59 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 59 pm In the Foreign Market there has been but little assemble.

er ewit.

Frendt.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolia are from 7d to 7jd; of household Brendt.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolia are from 7d to 7jd; of household Brungeried Weckly Accept.—Wheat, 38s 10d; barriey, 28s 6d; cana, 16s 6d; 177e, 22s 6d; cana, 17d 5d; bread Accept.—Wheat, 38s 9d; barriey, 24s 1d; onts, 17a 1d; rye, 24s 1dd; The Size Weckle' Accept.—Wheat, 38s 9d; barriey, 24s 1d; onts, 17a 1d; rye, 24s 1dd; Dulkiez.—Wheat, 18 0d; barriey, 18

ng. —The demand for rum has fallen off, but no material change has taken place in oof Leewards, is 8d; and East India, is 6½d to is 7d per galion proof. Brandy

hout charge.
—Meadow hay, £2 6s to £3 lbs; clover ditto, £3 to £4 0s; and straw,
Trade very dull.

(fig. 1as; lix-sting's Hartley, 14s; West Wylam, 13s 6d; Lambton, 16s 6d;
Whitwell, 15s per ton.

y samples are in fair request, at full prices; but all other kinds move off

heavily.

Hoof—On the whole, our market is very air not prices; best all other kinds move our Hood of the control of the contr

per S lb, to sink the offal.

Newpoite and Leadenhall.—Primo beef and mutton are in fair request, at full prices
Otherwise the demand is heavy:—
Boof, from 2s Od to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; weal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork
2s 6d to 4s 0f per 8 lb, by the carcasis.

E. Herrerer.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

ware manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R DOUGALL, Glasgow, grocer. D WINTYRE, Cordan, soar Lamlash, Island of Arran, hipowner. ROSS and MTHAIL, Broadford, Isla of Skys, merchants. J DONALDEON, it estimarts-te-to-spe

rs. B HILLS, Downbam, Cambridge, insurance broker. C LIGHTFOOT d, hosier. ANN ROYSTON, Chariton-

DEATHS.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE PUBLICATION of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY is unavoidably deferred for the present Month. A full announcement will be made as noon as the

NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF "EMILIA WYNDHAM."

TIME THE AVENGER. By the Author of

"Emilia Wyndham," "The Wilenington," &c.

MERKLAND, STORY, STORY,

HENST COLECUS, Publisher, In. Great Management HENST COLECUS, Publisher, In. Great Management HENST COLECUS, PROFILE OF BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETADE, FOR INA. SEW DAYS.

PEPYS' DIARY—CHEAP RE-ISSUE, Vol. I, is nov ady, price &. This complete edition of PEPYS' DIARY and PRESSFONDENCE, containing all the Passages restored from the signal manuscript, and all the additional Notes, will be patibled in a monthly volumes, post 8vo., with Portraits, &c., price only de

Hve mountly volumes, post eve., will rootenis, we, pressequenced, bound.

**Edwar Collumes, Publisher, 13, Great Mariborough-street.

**NEW BOOK for CHRISTMAS HOLDDAYS.

**Fep. Byon, sloth, price &s. 6d.

**INTS for HAPPY HOURS; or, Amuse-the collumns of the pressure of the college of the c

ments for all Ages. Exposes a Function of the Control of the Control of Contr

colouring, render the prints among user-y-spectator.

JAMES MADDEN, 8, Leadenhalt-street.

PRESERTS POR YOUNG PEOPLE.

CIX VOLUMES of HOLMES POPULAR
LIBRARY, handsomely bound and illustrated, in an elegant
gless case, complete, only as def the set.

PETER PARLEY'S LIBRARY. Six Volumes, handsemely hound and gill, in neat gleax case, complete, se the set.

DUNCHINELLO'S EXHIBITION for 1851

—Now open, at all Booksellers, Bustrated with 130 designs on the order of the state of

13. Education of Distastance Councillate, Princes-street, Soho.

In one thick vol., the Tenth Edition, entarged, price 18s.,

ODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE; 2 Popular Treatise, exhibiting the Nature, Symptoms, Gauss, and

STORING STATEMENT STATEMENT OF STATEMENT OF

19, Hollos-street, Cavendish-square.

19, Hollos-street, Cavendish-square.

19, Hollos-street, Cavendish-square.

19 Hollos-street, Cavendish-square.

19 Hollos-street, Cavendish-square.

O-POPERY BALLADS, By M. F. TUPPER, Bat Ce, as, Cerabill.

Beq. Dedicated, by permission, to Lord Ashley. A tract of two large and the large and the large and the large and the large and large and

TOURNAY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

This day is published, price 4a,

PRACTICAL GUIDE to the LAW of

BILLS of EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES; for the

BAKY, Solicitor—GROOMSHOOS, and others. by SIEWWART

BAKY, Solicitor—GROOMSHOOS and BONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

A STRONOMY SIMPLIFIED by MEANS of the ASTRONOMY SIMPLIFIED by MEANS of the ASTRONAMA. Price 39s. The Astronama is a concess responsement of the Heavens, folding into the portable form of an arrangement of the Heavens, folding into the portable form of an arrangement of the Heavens, folding into the portable form of an arrangement of the Heavens of t

NOT SOLD by any HOSIERS or

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACK

The conting perman inty pocket-books, writing-selack, &c., fixed-size of the conting-selack and forms a most acceptable present to friends at bone or already and forms a most acceptable present to friends at bone or already and forms a most acceptable present to friends at bone or already and the selection of the selection of the continuous and the selection of the continuous and the first folial vileage at a great selection of the continuous and desired to the selection of the continuous and desired to inspect the selection of the continuous and desired to inspect the selection of the continuous and desired to inspect the selection of the continuous and desired to inspect the selection of the continuous and desired to inspect the selection of the continuous and desired to inspect the selection of the continuous and desired to the con

Country of account, Patterns will be sent for inspection poir free.
Address to W. W. Allex ATI, 956, Ingun-tertest.

WEDDING, DINNER, and WALKINGBESSHS.

New Striped Glace Silks, 29s. 66 the full dress.

Rich Broades, 23s. 66 the full dress.

The New Bucharin Broades, 29s. 66 the full dress.

The New Bucharin Broades, 29s. 66 the full dress.

PINK, SKY, and WHITE GLACE SILKS,

Vey Rich WALKES to 39s. 66 the full dress.

Vey Rich WALKES to 39s. 66 the full dress.

SUPERIOR FAMILY MOURNING.

Rich Gro Royals, 3s. 31 pr yard.

Rich Ducape from 2s. 0s to 10 pr yard.

Rich Ducape from 2s. 0s to 10 pr yard.

Rich Ducape from 2s. 0s to 10 pr yard.

Rich Bed Bucharing the Silks of the Silks o

ment is so ominently distinguished.

To facilitate the sale, every article will be marked in plain figures, To facilitate the sale, every article will be marked in plain figures. The particular the tension of the property of the property

beight or waste, and Wrists, from 6a 56. 50 12a 12bbss over the formula, School and Sample from 15 class worth. Additional charges for Dress Fronts, 5a. to 5a Sample fasts worth. Additional charges for the samp part of the hingdom, on resolve of manage order ordinappears of the same part of the hingdom, or school of manage order order order order order or the same of the control of the same order or the same of the control of the same order order or the same order or the same

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—PLANTAGANET GUAID BAZOII.—The passenger by sea, the sick in bed
paralysed, without a glass, the nervous and blind, withou
it, can use the Plantagance Guard Rage, and of the paralyses.

THE EIDER DOWN QUITE is the warms the lightest and the most obgant covering. It is mittable the bod, the concho, or the carriage; and its confiner to the bightest, and the most obgant covering. It is mittable bed, the concho, or the carriage; and its confiner to invalide can be too highly appreciated. To be seen in great variety, and this prices and sixes sent free, by post, on application to HEAL and 50.

Badding Factory, 190 (opposite the Unspir), Tottenham-controvent.

BAD LANKETS for CHARITY.—HEAL and BOS box to offer Binkests for the purposes of charity, of the following weights, sizes, and profess—

15 yards by 2 yards, 3 1 bweight, as 64 per pair.

16 yards by 2 yards, 3 1 bweight, as 64 per pair.

17 yards by 2 yards, 3 1 bweight, as 64 per pair.

18 AL and SON'S. List of Bodding, not should be weight, sizes, and prices, of very description of Bedding, and free by post, on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel, Totten-ban-controvent, Lomina.

VEW SHOW-ROOMS for BEDSTEADS.

-HEAL and SON have cructed some extensive Warerooms, it the purpose of keeping every description of Bedstead. In Iron, their det will include every sor manufactuned, from the shear stame.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

JULLIEN and CO:S MUSICAL PRESENTATION and GIRCULATING LIBRARY combined. Torms of thinguishes this Library from all others by principal feature which distinguishes this Library from all others by principal feature which distinguishes this Library from all others by principal feature which distinguishes the Library from all others by principal feature which distinguishes the Library from all others are also presented with through the compact of the compa

Edu dissolvant be obtained: seven and vary the seven and FAVORTEE COMIC SONGS, price Is each, and forwarded posings from—The Rising Generation; words by Rismany, illustrated by Jense—Genoral Bayman the Internation by Jense—Genoral Bayman the Internation—Wannel a Seventia—The Norrous Wills—The Marian Company of the Prayman Company of the Praym

MISS CATHERINE HAYES and Mdlle.

JENNY LIND.—The only English Ballads sung by the above distinguished Vocalists are, "Take this Late," by Benedlet; "Oh,

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co. have a great variety of New and Secondhand PIANO-PUNTES, including Grands by Erard and Broadwood; also, Cottage Vancofrens, by all the best makers, English and Foreign for an approved of —301, Begent-street; and G. Connini-street.

amproved of ... 2013, Regions deforming a blue may be excasaged if not approved of ... 2014, Box ... The STAUNTON TERRACE CHESS-BOARD, expressly sanctioned and adopted by Mr. Branch and the state of t

OLD PENS.—RICHARD MOSLEY and Co.'s Gold Pens still maintain their character as the very best that have yet been manufactured. The purchaser best morely to eath this hand, and he is supplied with a Pon which newer altern (except from violence or accident). Sold by all stationers, develotiers, &c.

ATISTS in HAIR and MOURNING S. WATCHER, and the Manufactory, S. Methada and S. Marting and S. Ma

Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from urseconnects-street,

"HE best ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B.
SAVORY and SONS, watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their STOOK of

design, and of the highest finish. The following have been guerally damined:—

The Four Pattern, trainfully The Louis Quatern Fattern, richly engraved:—

Engraved:—

Engraved:—

Strong Silver Engaper., £15 10 | Strong Silver Engaper., £15 10 0 | Bitto Conference | Line | Lin

sead-in to the buildors.

RAHAM and HEDLEY'S GENUINE
URL COCOA.—The superiority of this article over all other
proporations of Good, consisted in Experiency of the article over all other
proporations of Good, consisted in Experiency in the Sead of Development of of Develop

INFANT'S NEW FEEDING-BOTTLE, of BIBERON, so celebrated in Paris, and well known there to a mothers, is the most simple yet ingrainus contribused were invented.

DUNN'S FINE ARGAND LAMP OIL

Set of person of the Northern Control of the North Control

Boat and pures, giving the greatest astifaction in every kind of lamp. Brilliancy of light, slowress of consumption, freedom from corresponding to the North Control of the North Control of lamp. Brilliancy of light, slowress of consumption, freedom from corresponding, and not conquesting are in substantially of the North Control of the No

TWELVE SHILLINGS a DOZEN.—HOBY'S BLACKING, is. %d. a bottle, has no unpleasant smell; its lasting polish equals patient isather; it softens bather and prevents to 0.0 Lendon agents; and throughout the kingdom. %e. Cheupsdier; to 0.0 Lendon agents; and throughout the kingdom. %e. Cheupsdier; to 0.0 Lendon agents; and throughout the kingdom. %e. Cheupsdier; to 0.0 Lendon agents; and throughout the kingdom. %e. Cheupsdier; to 0.0 Lendon agents; and throughout the kingdom for the Cheupsdier; for the stark of the or twenty for the stark of the or twenty for the cheupsdier; for the large king or twenty for the stark of the or twenty for the cheupsdier; for the che

TAX ON PAPER.—Persons who take an in-terest in the removal of this most oppressive impost are re-quested to communicate with "The Association for the Abolition of the Duty on Paper."

No. 4. Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

EE KLY COTTAGE PROPERTY
WANTED, and the Cash had within a few days. No objection
fout of repair so that an allowance be made. Full particulars to be
overaided to Mr. Rupp. I, Faradise-place, South Hackney.

T. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB, 5, CAVEN

samed on approximate to str. R. J. LONGOSTOM, Secretary.

MASSACRE of the HUGUENOTS, in 1572
The fac-simils in white metal, of the media struck by Pope Gregory XIII., on, the Slangther of the Singuenots (Protestant), is to be had of Mr. PETER WHELAN, dealer is sneient coins and unclaim of composite Rettink Messam). London.—Price 64 cachs by post rive of the Singuenot Singuenos of French Revolution, 1938, is each.—Coins medials, &c., garanteach (a own seconds).

liberat prices.

ECORATIVE PAINTING.—Mr. FREDE—RUK SARG, from the Royal Academy of Munich, Decorative Academy of Munich, Decorative Academy of Munich Decorative Academy of Munich Decorative Academy of Munich Decoration and Decoration of Municipal Parkins United Research Decoration of Municipal Parkins United Research Decoration of Municipal Parkins United Research Decoration of Municipal Parkins Decoration of M

horrest actios, the embellishment of grasses may present the use of the most reasonable terms, and in up part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable terms, and in up part of the United Kingdom, of Roders asylins.—Apply 10 F. SANG, Decoration of Carlot, and the Ca

the Principal.

NIGING.—Mr. ALLEN (late principal temporary vecalist of the Theatres Reyal and of the Princess) bega seguaint bis pupils, friends, and the public that he is now in town the season, and has recommenced teaching. Mr. ALLEN also elited to infimate that he has in the press, and will shortly publish, to intimate that he has in the press, and will shortly publish.

ADIES' COLLEGE, 47, Bedford-squ I The subjects to be taught in the next term area—lithin-tential, by the Rev. B. G. Johns, of Justice and the con-traction, by the Rev. B. G. Johns, of Justice and the con-

cach Classes open on January 18th.

seich Class is open to sup lady who give he carrierure," by the Rev.

cach Class is open to any lady who give he card.

CITY of LONDON LITERARY and

Members are entitled to the use of a Linux Bathbade 18th.

ORO volumes, to attend Classes for FRENCH, GERMAN, IALIAN,

Classes are also established to which they are privileged in

all LATIN, ander eminent Professors.

Classes are also established to which they are privileged in

hilosophy, English and Fantiquation in Natural and the Classes are also established to which they are privileged in

hilosophy, English and Fantiquation in Natural and the Classes are also established to which they are privileged in

hilosophy, English and Fantiquation in Natural and the Classes of the Classes, and the Classes of the

Paul's.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.— AMUSEMENT
and INSTRUCTION, by means of CARPENTER and WESTLEY'S improved Filantasmagoria Lanterns and DissolvING VIEWS.

BOOKBINDING with the PATENT INDIA RUBBER BACK, which furnishes a flexible hings to every let the book, causes it to lie flat and open freely, without strain c

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

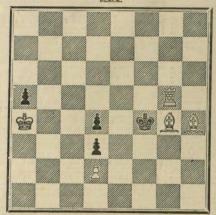
12, Magdeburgh — A private asknowledgement has been forwarded.
or PEDBLANDRO 263, by J M. of Shewhurn; Judy, Verchy, Mitch, Rev M S T,
4, R.I. M, O.P., R.M. L, Milser, J. W., J.P. H. H., are correct. All others are wrong
of No. 583, by P., Rev G S, Verchy, R. MC, J. A. W, of Hinnels; Jagnes, Cape
okk of Worossier, F. G.R., Signas, Darwon, J. P. H. H., Goo, Conway, R.D. M, J. B,
start El Edmund, Varmouti Dav, P., of Graham's Town; Bellary, are correct. All

s are wrong and the second of Enghas, by Judy, Cape Town, Jack of Worcester, F. G. R., Sigma, J.W., Den, J. P. H. H., Conway, H.E. B., P., of Graham's Town; Hellary, are correct. All others ng
—A verbatim copy

[J O C, Sheffield—Under consideration

**e* Replies to many Correspondents unavoidably postponed.

PROBLEM No. 864. By W. GILBY, Esq. BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS

Well contested game just played between Capt. KENNEDY and Mr. WYVILE, M.P.					
		WHITE (Capt. K.)			
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. Q B takes Kt	Kt takes Kt		
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	25. B takes O B P	QR to QB aq		
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	26. R takes R	Q takes R		
4. P to Q B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	27. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt takes K Kt P		
5. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	28. K to K B 3d	Q to K R 5th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	29. Q to K B 5th	Q to K R 6th (ch)		
7. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3d	30. K to K 2d	R to Q B 2d		
8. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. Q to K 4th	Qtakes KRP(ch)		
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	32. K to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d (c)		
10. K B to K 2d	B takes Kt	33. Q to K 3d	K to K B square		
11. B takes B	K Kt to Q 2d	34. Q to K B 2d	Q to K R 4th (ch)		
12. K B to K 2d	Castles	35. K to K Kt 2d	R to K 2d		
13. Kt to Q R 4th	K Kt to Q B 4th	36, B to K B 3d	Q to K Kt 3d (ch)		
14. Kt takes B	Q R P takes Kt	37. K to K R sq	Kt to K 5th		
15. P to K B 4th	QKt to Q 2d	38. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to K B 3d (d)		
16. K B to K B 3d	KR to K aq	39. Q to Q 8th (ch)	R to K sq		
17. Q to Q B 2d	QKt to KB 3d	40. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q		
18. P to Q Kt 4th (a)		41. B to Q B 6th	R to Q Kt sq		
19. Q B to Q Kt 2d	KR to K2d	42. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K sq		
20. K R to K sq	Q to Krq	43. P to Q R 5th	Kt to Q B 2d		
21 P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3d	44. P to Q R 6th	Kt takes Q Kt P		
22. K to K Kt 2d (b)	P to Q B 3d	45. B takes Kt	R takes B		
23. P takes P	P takes P	46. P to Q R 7th	THE PERSON NAMED IN		

must now lose a Pawn, play as he may. If he had moved K R to K u_0 , his advar-ner have captured the Q P with impunity.

of against Black, on his next move, having K K to K K; 4th K u_0 which have u_0 u_0

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following somewhat novel variation of the King's Gambit has been for-arded to us by Mr. Max Lange, of Magdeburgh, by whom it was played in strespondence against Mr. Lichtenstein, of Glogan.

WHITE (Mr. M. L.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. M. L.)	BLACK (Mr. L
I. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. Q to K R 6th	Kt to K B 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	26. Q B to K 5th	Q to her aq
3. K B to K 2d	K B to K 2d (a)	27. B takes Kt	Q takes B
4. P to Q 4th	K B to K R 5th	28. Q takes K R P (ch	
	(ch)	29. Q to K R 8th (ch	
5. K to B sq	K Kt to K B 3d	30. R takes Q (ch)	K to his Kt 2d
6. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th	31. R takes R	
7. P takes P (b)	Kt takes P	32. R to K sq	
8. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	33. R takes R	B takes R
9. Kt to K B 3d	K B to K Kt 4th	34. K to his 2d	
10. P to Q Kt 3d	Castles	35. K to his 3d	
11. B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 4th	36. P to K Kt 4th(ch) K to B 3d
12. Q to K 2d	B to Q 2d	37. K to his 4th	B to K B 2d
13. B to Q 3d	Q to K B 3d	38. P to Q B 4th	
14. Q to K 4th	P to K Kt 3d	39. P to Q 5th	
15. Kt takes K B	Q takes Kt	40. P takes P	
16. P to K R 4th	Q to K Kt 5th	41. P to K Kt 5th (ch	
17. B to K 2d	Q to K B 4th	(e)	A
18. B to his 3d	P to Q B 3d	42. K to his 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
19, Q B takes P	Q to her R 4th	43. P to Q 6th	P to Q R 4th
20. Q to K sq (c)	Q to her Kt 3d (d)	44. B to Q 5th	P to Q R 5th
21. Q to her 2nd	B to K 3d	45. P takes P	P takes P
22. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q 2d	46. P to R 3d (f)	K to R 5th
23. B to Q 6th	KR to Kuq	47. B to K 6th	
24. P takes K Kt P	K B P takes P	And Black	resigned.

new variation of the King's Gambit Pawn. The usual

WHITE.	BLACK	1 WINTE.	BLACK.
2	Q to K It 5th (ch)		P to K Kt 4th, &co.,
		we consider the following	continuation:-
5. P to K 5th	P to Q 3d	111. P takes K Kt P	Kt takes P
6. P to Q 4th	P to K B 3d	12. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
7. P tukes K B P 8. K Kt to B 3d	Kt takes P	13. B to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
9. P to K R 4th	Q to K R 3d Kt to K 5th	14. Q to K B 3d	B to K R 3d
10. K to his Kt sq	Q to K Kt 2d	15. 1 to K Kt 3d 16. K R to his 4th	R to K B sq
Winning the Pawn wit	h a good game. After	long meditation, I have	found the following

THE GRAND CHESS TOURNAMENT

joined is a complete list of the noblemen and gentlemen in Lone who have agreed to co-operate for the purpose of carrying into ef-ted Congress of Chess Amateurs from All Nations during the

CONNITTEE FOR LONDON. HIS Grase the Duke of Marlborough. The Right Hon, Viscount Cremorne. The Right Hon, Lord A. Hay. The Hon, H. T. Liddell. Sir Charles Marshall. C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P. M. Wyvill. Esq., M.P. J. Milnes Gaskell, Esq., M.P. B. Smith, Esq. A. Fonblanque, Esq. A. Fonblanque, Esq.	COMMITTEE FOR PARIS. MR. Le Dee de Caraman, Présiden Devinck Le Général Baron de Varaigne Le Comte de Portain. Le Vicomte de Vautréland. Chamouillet. Sasias. Crampnel. Journoud. Borely.
H. Staunton, Esq. Captain Kennedy. W. Lewis, Esq. H. T. Buckle, Esq. H. G. Cattley, Esq.	

GRANDE EXPOSITION DE 1851.

ANALYSE CRITIQUE DES STATUT, LOI ET REGLE-MENTS NOUVELLEMENT RENDUS POUR GARANTIR UN DROIT DE PROPRIÉTE PROVISOIRE SUR LES DESSINS-MO-DÈLES DES ARTICLES DESTINES A L'EXPOSITION DE 1851.

DROIT DE PROPRIÈTE PROVISOIRE SUR LES DESSINS-MODÈLES DES ARTICLES DESTINES A L'EXPOSITION DE 1851.

Un acté du Parlement et certains réglements qui en sont la conséquence ont paré au danger qui, sans cette précaution, pouvait atteindre le plus grand nombre des exposants à la prochaine et grande Exposition de 1851. Les articles d'ornement et d'utilité, généralement de modèles curieux et de dessins originaux, que les exposants avont bientôt livrer à nos regards, couraient le danger d'être copiés par le premier venu, le jour même de l'ouverture de l'exposition, et ces copies pouvaient être vendues avant que les propriétaires n'alent eu la chance de réaliser le bénéfice juste qu'ils ont le droit d'attendre, en livrant plus tard au commerce, et à leur profit, leurs modèles et dessins.

Le loi, telle qu'elle était, n'offrait à ce mal qu'un remède coûteux et quelquefois inutile. Selon cette loi, les dessins d'articles d'ornement et d'utilité obtiennent un droit de propriété complet, à la condition de les faire sansgistrer au Bureau des Dessins et de payer un droit asser lourd. Ce droit de propriété garantit les dessins-modèles et les articles fabriqués d'après ces dessins, non seulement dans leur exposition mais encore dans leur venie. Maintenant, comme la vente des articles n'est pas le but que l'on se propose d'atteindre dans la prochaine Exposition, il serait inutile de chercher une garantie s'étendant jusqu'à avente. On a donc adopté un mode de garantir un droit de propriété temporaire pour un an ou dix-huit mois, à peu de frais et, même, sans frais éventuels, sur un plan simple et qui, sans nul doute, atteindra parfaitement le but proposé. Afin de rendre la chose claire pour cheun, aurtout pour les exposants étrangers qu'elle touche matériellement, nous nous sonmes proposé d'expliquer iel en détail et aussi complètement que possible, d'abord, l'ancienne soit la nouvelle, n'a rien de commun avec la loi concernant les trevets d'invention. La distinction entre 'une et l'autre est positive et nette. L'invention pour

une garantie bien autrement difficile à obtenir et bien autrement coûteuse.

LOI SUR LE DROIT DE PROPRIÉTE DES DESSINS-MODÈLES
TELLE QU'ELLE ÉTAIT AVANT LE NOUVEL ACTE.

Nous commencerons par la première loi sur le droit de propriété des dessins-modèles, encore existante. Cette loi repose sur deux actes du Parlement, l'un de l'an 3 et 6 du règne de Victoria, c. 100, appelé "L'Acte des Dessins-modèles, 1842," et l'autre de l'an 6 et 7 du même règne, c. 65, et appelé "L'Acte des Dessins-modèles, 1842," et l'autre de l'an 6 et 7 du même règne, c. 65, et appelé "L'Acte des Dessins-modèles, 1845." Le premier de ces satuis se rapporte aux objets ses pappets aux objets des Dessins-modèles, 1845. "Le premier de ces satuis se rapporte aux objets et response de l'acte de l'ac

ARTICLES D'ORNEMENT:-	Droit	Enr	egisti	emer	1
Class. Articles. de	Proprié	té	Taxa	tion.	
1. Articles composés entièrement ou princi-			£	8.	
palement de métal	3 ans.	***	3	0	
2. Articles do. do. de bois	3 11	500	1	0	
3. Articles do. do. do verre	3 11	***	1	0	
4. Articles do. do. do. de terre-cuite, d'ivoire,					
d'os, de papier mâché, ou autres sub-					
stances solides non comprises dans les					
Classes 1, 2, 3	3 ,,	***	1	0	
5. Papiers de tapisserie	3 ,,	202	0	10	
6. Tapis, toiles à tapis, et toiles cirées	3 ,,	- ***	1	0	
7. Schalls (modèles imprimés)	9 mois.		0	1	
8. Modèles (non imprimés)	3 ans	***	1	0	
9. Laine filée, fil, ou chaîne (imprimé)	9 mois	***	0	1	
10. Tissus (modèles imprimés), excepté ceux					
inclus dans la classe 11	9 ,,	***	0	1	
11. Tissus, articles d'ameublemens (modèles					
imprimés), la reprise du dessin excédant					
12 pouces sur 8	3 ans	***	0	5	
12. Tissus (modèles non imprimés)	12 mois	***	0	5	
Tissus, damas, droit de propriété étendu à	3 ans	***	1	0	
13. Dentelle et tous les autres articles	12 mois	***	0	5	
Pour la Forme des Articles d'utilité	3 ans	+4+	10	0	
Par le nouvel acte de l'an 13 et 14 du ràque de V	Intovin	oham	104	- 0	d

LA NOUVELLE LOI.

Cette loi est créée par un acte du Parlement rendu au mois d'août dernier. Cet acte est de l'an 13 et 14 du rêgne de Victoria, chap. 104, et est appelé "Acte des Dessins-modèles, 1850." Cet acte ne rappelle nullement la première

motives par cette grance Exposition, blen que ses entes ne se borneus pas seulement la .

Le bui réel de cette nouvelle loi est de protéger contre la contrefaçon les des sins-modèles d'ornement et d'utilité présentés à l'Exposition, et de les faire de la contre de

able ci-dessus. Nous pouvons aussi bien énumérer encore cea dessins:

I. DESSINS ORIGINAUX FOUR ORNEMENT:

1. Articles composés entièrement ou principalement de métal.

2. Articles composés entièrement ou principalement de bois.

3. Articles composés entièrement ou principalement de verre.

4. Articles composés entièrement ou principalement de verre.

5. Articles composés entièrement ou principalement de terre-cuite, d'ivoire, d'os, de papiermaché, ou autres substances solides non comprises dans les classes 1, 2, 3.

5. Papiere de tapisserie.

6. Tapis, toiles à tapis, et toiles cirées.

7. Schalls (modèles imprimés).

8. Modèles (non imprimés).

9. Laine filée, fil, ou chaîne (imprimé).

10. Tissus (modèles imprimés), excepté ceux inclus dans la classe 11.

11. Tissus, articles d'ameulbemens (modèles imprimés).

12. Tissus (modèles non imprimés).

13. Tissus (modèles non imprimés).

14. Tissus (modèles non imprimés).

15. Dessets sours aux et o galoux aux nour la Forme ou Conriggeration.

18. Dentelle et Tous les autres articles.

I. Desaris ROUYEAUX et ORIGINAUX pour la FORME ou CONFIGURATION, tout ou de partie de tout article de manufacture, cette forme ou configurasoute autre inatière.

Le des la configuration de la configura

criticis ne toni pas cendus, on especia en cente, do di le public n'est pas admis grabiliment, ou dans toute autre place qui aux été préalablement certifiée par le Bureau de Commerce comme étant un hec d'exposition publique dans les limites de cet acte. La publication d'un comment, ou la description d'un dessin dans tout catalogue, papier, journal, périodique, ou autrement, ne détruit pas le droit de propriété.

Il est bon d'observer que ce droit de propriété cesse à la fin des douze ou dix-huit mois garantis, et qu'alors acunes sorte de droit de propriéte ne peut être ultérieurement obtenu pour le même dessin. Mais, en tout temps per-dant sa durée, ce droit de propriéte provisoire peut être converti en un droit de propriété complet selon les deux premiers Actes des Dessins de 1842 et 1843, par l'enregistrement et le payement de la taxe conformément à ces status et aux règlements du Bureau des Dessins.

L'enregistrement requis sera suffisamment expliqué par les règlements pub-

enesignemento viduali laire entegistrer un dessin-modèle, obtiendra des enesignementos de la preau des Dessins, 4, Somerse l'Ence épuis dix jusqu'è quatre heures.

Apres l'enregistrement du dessin, l'article fabriqué d'après ce dessin des protre, comme garantie du doris de propriété provisoire, les mots : "Euregistré Provisoirement," avec la date de l'enregistrement.

La taxation pour l'enregistrement provisoire est d'un shilling pour les dessins d'ornement, et de 10z, pour les dessins destinés aux articles d'utilité. L'enregistrement, l'avec dessins, 4; Somerset Place, entre onze fistement doit être fait au Bureau des Dessins, 4; Somerset Place, entre onze importanteren. Mais, pour ce qui regarde l'Exposition de 1851, les mesures importanteren. Mais, pour ce qui regarde l'Exposition, les frais de taxe enregistres ent été déposé dans les s'. L'orsqu'il sera, certifié que les dessins enregistres ent été déposé dans les s'. L'orsqu'il sera, certifié que les dessins enregistres au Bureau de Somerset House, les exposants pourrout glarre leur dessins au Bureau de Somerset House, les exposants pourrout dans dans le bâtiment de l'Exposition, Hyde Park, sans payer aucune espèce de taxe."

Les formes et conditions cl-dessus une fois remplies, et le droit de propriétaire dans le bâtiment acquis, le propriétaire est protégé contre la contrefaçon ou importante de sur le sur le

AVANTAGES ACCORDÉS PAR LA NOUVELLE LOI AU DROIT DE PROPRIÉTÉ EN MATIÈRE DE SCULPTURE.

AVAITABLE ACCOUNTES THE IM ATTERE DE SCULPTURE.

Ce droit de propriété, comme nous l'avons vu c. dessus, peut être obtenu sans enregistrement; mais, alors, la violation de ce droit, conformément aux Acles qui régissent le droit de propriété en matière de Sculpture peut être redressée que peu nue action devant la loi. Par la nouvelle loi, l'An peut être redressée que peu nue action devant la loi. Par la nouvelle loi, l'An peut être redressée que peut en contraçon—est également accordée aux dessins-modèles—cest-à droit peut la contraçon—est également accordée à toute sculpture nouvelle et originale, à tout modèle, fonte, ainsi que le détail en est donné c-dessus dans les Actes du droit de propriété en matière de Sculpture, et, cela, durant les quatorze ou vingt-huit amnées accorcées par les Actes concernant la Sculpture. Le droit de propriété en matière de Sculpture ne dépend ni de la vente ni de l'exposition vingt-huit amnées accorcées par les Actes concernant la Sculpture. Le droit de propriété en matière de Sculpture ne dépend ni de la vente ni de l'exposition pour vente. Il est entièrement indépendant de cette condition imposée aux dessins, et est, en fait, absolu. La seule condition exigée pour obtenir toute protection utilerteure, consiste dans l'enregistrement au Bureau des Dessins, ce que des la consiste de la la des des la la consiste de la la cette de l'adresse du propriétaire, ou le nom ou raison sociale sons avec le nome t'adresse du propriétaire, ou le nom ou raison sociale sons avec le nome t'adresse du propriétaire, ou le nom ou raison sociale sons avec le nome t'adresse du propriétaire, ou le nom ou raison sociale sons de la luty, potre le mot "Enregistre." et la date de l'enregistrement bour un article de Sculpture sont de 5 l'uves sterling.